

ASPIRIN
AGAINST HEADACHE
AND TOOTHACHE

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AGAINST SURPRISE ATTACK

USSR Asks Talks On Joint Defence

MOSCOW (UPI). — Premier Nikita Khrushchev has proposed a meeting of military representatives of the U.S. and Russia and possibly other countries, to work out a joint plan of protection against surprise attack.

The proposal was made in a letter to President Eisenhower delivered in Washington on Wednesday and published Thursday.

In the letter, Mr. Khrushchev suggested that the results of the proposed conference should be submitted to a meeting of heads of states.

In Washington, Secretary of State Dulles told a press conference at the White House that certain aspects of Mr. Khrushchev's letter seemed to be unacceptable after a first reading.

But it does seem to contain some points that we might do well to consider in the area of inspection against surprise attack, something comparable to what we are now doing at Geneva.

In the four-page letter Mr. Khrushchev said: "In the opinion of the Soviet Government it would be useful if in the nearest future appropriate representatives, including representatives of military experts of both sides, appointed by the governments of the U.S.S.R., the U.S. and also possibly other states, should meet for joint study of the practical aspects of this problem and work out within a definite period preliminary limited recommendations to prevent the possibilities of sudden attack."

"We hope that these proposals will be received favorably by the government of the U.S. and that joint efforts of both our countries will lead to strengthening confidence among the powers which is so necessary for a secure peace in the whole world."

Experts at Geneva Spar for Position
GENEVA (Reuters). — Scientists of East and West met here to discuss ways of detecting nuclear tests were on Thursday holding separate discussions among themselves and consulting with their governments on the results so far of the two-day-old talks.

Dr. Soland, Canadian representative, said after Wednesday's three-hour joint East-West session that the scientists were "still sparring for position."

Asked whether the meeting had discussed an agenda for the talks, due to resume again Friday (today), he replied: "We have been getting down to it." Then after a slight pause, shrugging his shoulders, he added: "We are still sparring for position."

A conference spokesman said there was no practical reason for the break of 48 hours other than to allow the delegates time to consider the work already done. The deliberations, he added, were highly technical and could not therefore be continued daily without a pause for stocktaking.

Scientists from eight countries — Britain, France, the U.S., Canada, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Rumania — are taking part in the conference.

In Washington, Wednesday night, the Atomic Energy Commission and the Defense Department announced the detonation of another nuclear weapon at the Bikini Atoll in the Southwest Pacific earlier in the day.

The detonation was part of the current series of nuclear tests the U.S. is holding in the Pacific. The statement gave no further details of the explosion.

East Europe May Get Missile Sites
PRAGUE (Reuters). — Prime Minister Sikovsky said today that if West German atomic rearmament goes ahead the Warsaw Pact would have to study the question of setting up rocket-launching stations in Czechoslovakia, Poland and East Germany.

Mr. Sikovsky issued this warning in a report to the Czechoslovak National Assembly on the recent meeting in Moscow of the Political Committee of the Warsaw Pact.

Russia: US Crew Planned to Drop A-Bomb in N. Sea

LONDON. — The Soviet Embassy claimed Thursday night that the crew of an American nuclear bomber, based in Britain, had announced its intention to explode its "deadly load" over the North Sea, near the English coast, and then flee to Russia.

A spokesman for the Soviet news agency, Tass, acting on the authority of the Soviet Embassy, said the threat had been made in a letter forwarded to the Soviet Ambassador in London Mr. Jacob Malik. A Russian Embassy official had landed a photograph of the letter to the British Foreign Office.

The letter, signed "Very truly yours, W" said: "I can help your country a great deal and it is my intention to do so soon."

"Enough water has passed under the bridge and it's time to act."

It added: "Dulles and Nato have turned their backs on the good-will extended to them by the Russian leader."

The writer added that his target would be far enough off the coast of England "so that too many people won't be killed" and said: "Our D-day will be sometime after July 1."

The note continued: "Of course, it will be up to you to provide a refuge for me and my crew, all of whom have agreed to act together with me in the accomplishment of this task. In addition, we're counting on receiving financial aid for the rest of our lives."

Frankly speaking, that latter part was the deciding argument for several of my companions. It is understood, of course, that we will reveal all the secret information we know to your intelligence service. We'll fly across your border somewhere near Leningrad and get in touch with your radio stations as soon as we will have approached the coast. I request that you warn your A-2 jet not to open fire on us and let us know where we can land."

"Hoping to see either you or one of your friends in Russia in the near future, Very truly yours, W."

The note was said to have been postmarked: "Ipewich 23 a.m. June 28."

A Foreign Office spokesman said: "The letter is being investigated and the U.S. authorities have been informed."

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said: "We think the letter is a fake."

Syrians Attack Ashmura Again

Syrians directed heavy automatic fire after dark towards the area of Ashmura and Pardes Khoury, in Israel territory, in the Hula region, the Army spokesman announced Thursday night.

Fire was not returned, and no casualties or damage were suffered.

U.N. Observers informed the Israel representative on the spot that the local Syrian commander had informed them that fire would cease at 9.45 p.m.

Earlier, the Jerusalem Post correspondent in Tiberias reported that soil preparation work had been resumed in the area in the morning under heavy security guard.

Two Hurt Wednesday
On Wednesday, Syrians had opened fire on Israeli land workers in the area, injuring two members of a police patrol called to extricate them.

An on-the-spot investigation of the incident was begun by U.N. observers, accompanied by the Israel delegate to the Mixed Armistice Commission, Rav-Seren S. Terner.

It is also understood that Israel agreed to U.N. observers carrying out a survey of the area to determine the private ownership of the land, which lies entirely within Israel territory.

The major part of the region belongs to the Jewish National Fund although several small parcels of land are owned by individual Arabs.

Article 8 'Certainly' In B-G-Dag Talks

UNITED NATIONS (GAI). — Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld said Thursday he had discussed with Mr. Ben-Gurion the Israel Government's insistence that Jordan implement Article Eight of the Israel-Jordan Armistice Agreement. (That clause provides for access for Israel to Mt. Scopus and to the holy places in Jordan-held territory.)

At his regular press conference, Mr. Hammarskjöld was asked whether he had discussed implementation of Article Eight on his last visit to Jerusalem. He replied: "When I meet with Mr. Ben-Gurion we usually have a round-up of all the questions in which we are mutually interested, and Article Eight is certainly one of those questions."

Algeria Given Vast Plan For Development

ALGIERS (Reuters). — General de Gaulle announced in a broadcast Thursday night that his Government would allocate an extra 15,000 francs this year for new construction in Algeria. The housing programme would be doubled.

The Prime Minister was speaking at the end of what he called a "very interesting" three-day visit during which, he said, he had gone to "the heart of the country and the heart of the problem."

Gen. de Gaulle said he would be published Friday setting out a single electoral list in Algeria for forthcoming elections. There would be a single electoral college throughout Algeria and Moslem women would have the right to vote.

From what they say there is no reason to believe that the U.N. Observers are able to fulfil their task efficiently or effectively.

According to the visiting U.N. officers, about 15 of the little more than 100 Observers in the Lebanon are stationed close to the Israel border at Marjayoun where no rebels are operating and where there is quiet. Thus, this

Jordan Voids Cultural Treaty with Egypt
AMMAN (Reuters). — Jordan has decided to cancel her 1956 cultural agreement with Egypt and Syria because they are "cooperating with international Communism," Education Minister Mohammed Ali Jabari said Thursday.

It is also understood that the Jordan authorities have decided to suspend the extradition arrangements hitherto in force between herself and Syria.

11 SHIPS ARRIVE IN AKABA FROM BEIRUT
Eleven freighters arrived in the port of Akaba in the course of this week carrying goods from Beirut, the Jordan Press reported Thursday. The goods had been imported through Beirut port but owing to difficulties in transporting them overland to Jordan it was decided to ship them to Akaba.

Ha'jati Guilty, Asks Life Term
TEL AVIV. — Raphael Ha'jati, "the thief in underpants" was Thursday found guilty on charges of attempted murder, rape, housebreaking and attempted theft, on the basis of his own plea of guilty on all counts.

"I did what I did because I hate you all, and I would have committed worse crimes if I hadn't been caught," he declared and in the same breath continued to demand that he be found guilty on all counts and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Asked by the Relieving President, the District Court, Judge M. Kennet, whether he had been examined by a psychiatrist, Ha'jati declared vehemently that he was completely sane and normal and would oppose all attempts to subject him to psychiatric examination.

Judges Kennet, Chernobily and Zundelewicz ordered that the accused be committed to a mental hospital and undergo psychiatric tests until the end of this month when the Court will reconvene to pass sentence. (Him)

AFTER MIDNIGHT
Martin Sommer, 43, who was known as "The Hangman of Buchenwald," was sentenced in Bayreuth, W. Germany, to hard labour for life for the murder of 35 inmates of Buchenwald Concentration Camp.

Lebanon to Ask Council Meeting As Dag Denies Mass Infiltration

U.N. Observers Claim Their Hands Have Been Tied

JERUSALEM Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — A number of U.N. Observers serving in the Lebanon and who are citizens of a State that has been aroused among the U.N. officers because of the impression given by the U.N. authorities in New York that the work they are doing is useful in solving the Lebanese crisis. The Observers came to Tel Aviv on a visit.

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Faisal to Holiday in England
LONDON (Reuters). — Gen. Nuri es-Said, Prime Minister of the Arab Union Federation, left today by air for Baghdad after a 10-day visit in Britain.

He is expected back in London this month for the Baghdad Pact Council meeting.

King Faisal of Iraq is coming here on July 14 for his summer holiday, authoritative sources said in Baghdad Thursday.

300 Egyptians To USSR 'For A Study'
Three hundred Egyptian students are to leave for the Soviet Union next month to finish their atomic studies, a spokesman of the Egyptian Ministry of Education announced in Cairo Thursday.

The students, he added, will study in the most advanced Soviet institutions and will participate in atomic tests carried out by Soviet scientists, according to Cairo Radio.

Eisenhower Names Envoy to Arab Union
WASHINGTON (Reuters). — Mr. Waldemar Galtman, a former foreign service officer, has been nominated by President Eisenhower to be the first U.S. Ambassador to the Hashemite Arab Union.

Mr. Galtman, whose nomination is subject to the confirmation of the Senate, has been serving as Ambassador to Iraq. The White House said he would remain in Baghdad in his new capacity.

President to Holland on July 14

The President, accompanied by Mrs. Ben-Zvi is to pay an unofficial visit to Holland from July 14 — 17. The Israel Embassy at The Hague announced Thursday that during his stay, the President will meet representatives of Jewish and Zionist organizations, the Israel community and members of the wartime Netherlands Resistance Movement. He will also visit places of Jewish religious, cultural and historical interest as well as the Universities of Leyden and Amsterdam, and the Technical University of Delft.

On July 15, Mr. and Mrs. Ben-Zvi will be entertained by the Queen and the Prince of the Netherlands to luncheon and on the same day the President will reciprocate with a dinner at the residence of the Israel Ambassador.

The Dutch Prime Minister, Dr. W. Drees, is to offer a

Beirut Wants U.N. Force

BEIRUT. — The Lebanese Government will ask for a Security Council meeting within 48 hours to request the creation of a U.N. military force to seal off the Syrian-Lebanese border, Health Minister Albert Muhheiber, Government liaison officer with the U.N. observer force, announced Thursday.

He added: "Lebanon considers such a force as the only effective way of meeting the terms of the present U.N. resolution, which are crystal clear — to ensure that there is no illegal infiltration of arms or men."

(In New York, U.N. Secretary General Hammarskjöld said "massive infiltration" of men and material across Lebanon's borders "does not exist at present.")

Rebels Thursday dynamited a three-story apartment house near U.N. headquarters in Tripoli shortly before U.N. observers left by jeep for their first tour of the Syrian-Lebanese frontier. The apartment house was reduced to a pile of rubble and the blast shook the Hotel Hakim, headquarters of the U.N. team, 300 yards away.

Immediately after the explosion, one of 100 killed, a battle the city has seen in recent days broke out in the area of the hotel, with incessant small arms fire punctuated by shell fire and the thud of grenades.

As the battle continued in the town itself, car loads of women and children streamed out of the port area of Tripoli after 55 days of siege which ended Wednesday night with the rebels offering to stop fighting. Government troops Thursday had not yet entered the port area and a military source said it was hoped that insurgent opposition there would "melt away" in the coming weeks.

According to the B.B.C.'s Arabic newscast, rebel casualties in Tripoli have amounted to 100 killed and 500 wounded. In Beirut, a heavy explosion shook the centre of the city, wrecked a parked car, but caused no casualties. (Reuters, UPI)

SUDAN VOTES FOR AMERICAN AID
The Sudanese Parliament on Thursday ratified by an overwhelming majority, an agreement for American aid, the BBC has reported.

Mrs. Meir Recovering After Leaving Hospital
The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, on Thursday left Beilinson Hospital where she underwent an operation on June 19.

It is understood that she will spend about a fortnight convalescing and that as her recovery progresses she will be able to deal with official business and receive visitors. It is not yet known, however, exactly when she will resume her duties at the Foreign Ministry.

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25th ANNIVERSARY
EXHIBITION

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ENTRANCE FEES
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Children — 100 Pruta

TICKETS
At Exhibition entrance

TRANSPORT
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(full board)
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Jerusalem — Gilman
Mazaryon — Migal

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ORGANIZED TOURS
Sightseeing trips within the Harbour on "Ogen" launches at popular prices, at visitors' option

Our beloved
Dov Zvi Wizansky
Manager of our Jerusalem branch
has passed away.

The funeral will leave the Hadassah Ziv Hospital today, Friday, July 4 at 1 p.m.

Solel Boneh

to these happy hours spent on holiday. Do it by taking photos so that the memories will remain with you for many years to come. Photo Brenner supplies you with an inexpensive camera and gives you instructions on how to use it, free of charge.



Today's Postbag

The Weather

Jerusalem	20	25
Tel Aviv	20	25
Haifa	20	25
Beersheva	20	25
Yotvata	20	25
Dimona	20	25
Beer Sheva	20	25
Yotvata	20	25
Dimona	20	25

ARRIVALS

Dr. Moshe Davis, of the Jewish Theological Seminary of New York, and family, for a prolonged visit as guests of the Jewish Agency.

Cesar Bardelli and Lawrence Davidson, stars of the Metropolitan Opera House, N.Y., for the performance of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra.

DEPARTURES

15-year-old Israeli pianist Daniel Barenboim, with his parents, for Tokyo, on a three-month concert tour (by Air France).

Mr. J. Levy, a member of an investor group, setting up a textile plant in Nazareth, for Rome, on a two week visit (by Alitalia).

THE KAPLAN prize for efficiency

was awarded to Koor's Hamat sanitary installations factory in Holon on Thursday.

A DISTRICT Rabbinate

will be opened in Beersheva next Tuesday, and will sit in the premises of the Old Cultural Centre on Sundays through Thursdays from 8 a.m.-3 p.m. and on Fridays from 8 a.m.-1 p.m.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS

have issued orders to all constables to accept the Government Press Card, which is stamped by the police, as an identification document, it was learned in Tel Aviv Thursday.

STARTING SATURDAY

July 5, cinema performances in Tel Aviv will begin at 4 p.m., 7:30 p.m. and 9:30 p.m.

ADMISSION TO the General Artists Exhibition at Hamlet House in Tel Aviv

will be free of charge on Thursdays, and on Tuesdays it will be open until 10 p.m.

A NEW market, consisting of 11 shops and stalls

was inaugurated in Natanya on Thursday. It was built by Rasco. Mr. M. Shaked, Mayor of Natanya, called on Rasco to conduct its construction activities in the town.

Crucial State Cup Game in Jaffa Saturday

By KEITH BEECHER

The fate of the State soccer Cup may be settled Saturday, even though three semi-final and one seven round matches are scheduled.

The crucial match, and the one that will draw the crowds, is at Jaffa, where National League champions and Cup favorites, Tel Aviv Maccabi, face the Cup holders and League runners-up, Petah Tikva Hapoel. The winner will be expected to reach and win the final.

One of two representatives of the Capital, Jerusalem Hapoel, travel to Givatayim to face Ramat Gan Hapoel. Hapoel's local rivals, Tel Aviv Maccabi, face the Cup holders and League runners-up, Petah Tikva Hapoel. The winner will be expected to reach and win the final.

Most fans fancy Tel Aviv Maccabi to make it to the final, while Tel Aviv Maccabi should stay for the semi-finals against their plucky but lowly opponents.

In the fourth top game scheduled, the seventh rounder, Petah Tikva fans will see whether the local Maccabi can eliminate visiting Tel Aviv Hapoel from the competition.

FIXTURES: State Cup Semi-finals: T.A. Maccabi vs. Ramat Gan Hapoel, and T.A. Maccabi vs. Ramat Gan Hapoel. Final: T.A. Maccabi vs. Ramat Gan Hapoel.

HAPOEL BEATS BERNE

TEL AVIV. — The Hapoel basketball team on Wednesday night defeated a Berne Selected 75:77 in Bern in its first game in Europe. The Hapoel players are on their way to the Workers Sports Festival to be held in Brussels from July 11 to 14.

31486 Wins IL30,000

Jerusalem Post Reporter TEL AVIV. — In the Miral Hapayia lottery drawing on Thursday, the IL30,000 first prize was won by ticket number 31486. Ticket numbers 330715 and 620974 won IL10,000 each and Numbers 28437, 30194, 30178, 20411, and 100502 won IL2,000 each. Holders of tickets with numbers 2, 4, 6 won IL1.

Our sincerest sympathy and condolences

to Mr. Reuben Chaikin and his family, on the death of his mother

Bilha Dvora Chaikin

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Polio Outbreak On Decline

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"I believe we've passed the peak of the polio epidemic," Dr. A. Hesh, Director-General of the Ministry of Health, told The Jerusalem Post yesterday.

Not all reports on new cases during June are in, he said, but of the over 100 reported for last month, 60 occurred in the first week.

From January to June 20 persons came down with the disease. This figure, said Dr. Hesh, was only one third of the incidence in previous epidemic years. The most fatalities during this period represent a four and one-half per cent mortality rate as compared with 20 per cent in previous epidemic years.

Dr. Hesh pointed out that non-vaccinated children have come down with polio at the same rate as in former years. He also said that the majority of cases this year are mild ones.

Plans are going ahead, however, to take additional anti-polio action on a nationwide scale and a major decision is expected by the beginning of next week.

Plans for vaccinating the large number of children who remain unvaccinated, although they are eligible for inoculation or who have received only one shot. There are 40,000 children between the ages of six months to three years, eight months of age in this category. Some 60,000 children have received only two shots.

GOVERNMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

In the Declaration of Independence and the Law of Return, it is claimed by the Executive of the National Religious Party in a resolution adopted on Thursday at a meeting held to determine the line to be taken by the Party in opposition.

The Executive issued a call to religious Jews in Israel and abroad "and to all to whom Jewish unity is dear," to stand in solidarity with the religious Jews in Israel and abroad.

At the same time, it calls upon the Government to stand against the new instructions for the registration of residents until they are annulled. At the same time, it calls upon the Government to stand against the new instructions for the registration of residents until they are annulled.

The Executive also expressed its regret at the "derogatory expressions" used by the Prime Minister in referring to the rabbis and spiritual leaders of Israel.

The letter of Rabbi Maimon to Mr. Ben-Gurion was read out at the meeting. (See Col. 3). In a letter to the Executive, Rabbi Maimon pledged himself to fight with all his power against the Cabinet decision.

Meeting Decides

After hearing the report of its delegates to the Mapai Committee of the Government, the meeting decided that the proposals made there did not offer a solution.

Mr. H.M. Shapiro denied Mr. Ben-Gurion's charge that he (Mr. Shapiro) had when Minister of Interior approved instructions similar to those now under discussion.

"Mr. Ben-Gurion is seeking to mislead the public by a declaration of war," said Mr. Shapiro. "I entered the Ministry of Interior a few months before the elections and I was given the instructions to the rabbis. I never saw the instructions in question that were issued by the Government. I was given the instructions to the rabbis. I never saw the instructions in question that were issued by the Government."

Before closing, the convention also adopted new organizational and election procedures. Among those present was Mr. Simha Blass, head of the Professional Workers' Department in the Histadrut Executive. (Itim)

Hadassim Fete

TEL AVIV. — The Japanese Minister to Israel and Mrs. K. Negishi, their small daughter and members of the Japanese Legation, the President of the Zionist Organization of Canada and Mrs. Lawrence Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Geber and Mrs. Joan Conway wife of the former Israeli Ambassador to Canada, and members of the World WIZO Executive were the guests of honor at yesterday's end-of-term celebration at Hadassim, Canadian WIZO's children's and youth village in the Sharon. The celebration also marked the tenth anniversary of the institution.

The highlight of the evening was the performance of "The Crane's Feathers," a Japanese legend, before an audience of over 2,000 parents, students and friends of the village.

Hadassim graduated this year 25 pupils from the elementary school, 20 from the secondary school and 12 from its seminar for rural teachers.

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Maimon Appeals to Ben-Gurion

Rabbi Y.L. Maimon appealed to Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion on Thursday not to compel him "at this stage to leave the State" because of his decision which is so fraught with danger to our national existence, unity and integrity.

Maimon's letter to the Prime Minister, the latest in the exchange of correspondence on the question of Jewish nationality and Jewish religion was contained in Rabbi Maimon's letter to the Prime Minister, the latest in the exchange of correspondence on the question of Jewish nationality and Jewish religion was contained in Rabbi Maimon's letter to the Prime Minister.

Agreeing with Mr. Ben-Gurion's statement that the State of Israel is a Jewish State, Rabbi Maimon, however, said that he agreed and declared that the declaration of the establishment of the State of Israel is a Jewish State, a continuation of our historic people, bound with the traditions of our forefathers and with the unique Jewish character.

Referring to Mr. Ben-Gurion's statement that the Government was concerned with the Jewish nationality and Jewish religion, Rabbi Maimon pointed out that "in a number of laws from the Mandatory period which remain in force the term 'Jew' appears in its traditional sense, linking with Jewish institutions whose religious character is not subject to doubt. Moreover, since the establishment of the State the Knesset has passed a number of laws in which again Jewish nationality and Jewish religion were treated as identical. The regulation concerning the serving of kosher food to members of the armed forces, concerning the days of rest, which are purely religious holy days and which, thank God, were turned by force of law into national holy days."

Turning to the question of registration, which Mr. Ben-Gurion declared had been settled by regulation in force since Mr. L. Rokach was Minister of the Interior, Rabbi Maimon said that Mr. Rokach's instructions of Jan. 26, 1952, were extremely vague and does not refer at all to the registration as a Jew of a child of a mixed marriage whose mother is a Jewish, unlike the recent Government decisions. That Mr. Rokach's instruction does not refer to Jews, and especially not to children of Gentile mothers, may be seen from the instructions issued by the Ministry of the Interior on May 22, 1956 and June 12, 1957, detailing the procedure for the registration of children of mixed marriages according to Jewish law (halakha).

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 30 Years, 1938-1968

THE correspondence that has been in progress between the Prime Minister and Rabbi Maimon, whose letter is summarized on another page, is no ordinary political exchange. It is, rather, a clarification of basic points of view under exceptional circumstances, namely those of a dispute between two men of diametrically opposed opinions who yet deeply respect each other and believe that the other, as much as they themselves, is interested only in the welfare of the nation.

Ultimately, the present dispute can be reduced to the question of whether the Government of Israel has the right to establish rules to decide who is entitled to membership in the Jewish nation, these rules to be not necessarily identical with those for membership in the Jewish religious community.

Among other things, Jewish nationality entitles its holder to the automatic right to come to Israel; among other things this nationality has in the past and present subjected its holders to persecution of every kind in many countries. Owing to the lack of definition of the term "Jew" we have now in fact reached the stage where the self-same child may be persecuted in a Polish school as the son of a Jewish father, and refused Jewish burial in Israel as the son of a Christian mother. The world at large has always tended to recognize Jewish nationality, often even where the individual himself was concerned to deny it or to enter another faith; it is at least ironic that the Jewish State should fail to do so.

In the diaspora the problem rarely becomes acute. If a man's family status was not entirely in accordance with the requirements of Jewish orthodoxy he could either find himself some more liberal rabbi to attend to his needs, or discontinue with religious ministrations and continue to live as a non-observant Jew. It is only with the restoration of the State that the question of who is a Jew has begun to need definition. According to Mr. Ben-Gurion a man who honestly considers himself to be a Jew and is so considered by the outside world is entitled to call himself a Jew.

If the orthodox community in Israel does not accept this verdict, we may see them immuring themselves in a fortress reserved to those of pure descent, and refusing contact with those whom they chose not to recognize, with all the tragic and grotesque results that that may involve, including damage to the good name of Israel abroad. If, on the other hand, in accordance with Rabbi Maimon's claim, only rabbinical tradition is to decide who may call himself a Jew, then we may find Jewish law denying the right to immigrate to those who seek refuge, just as the Mandatory laws once kept out refugees.

Jewish law was developed in exile and as a result developed a rigidity that no other nation's laws have ever suffered from. The change to a more flexible national law is too far-reaching to be made overnight, or perhaps even by a single generation. It is a struggle that Mr. Ben-Gurion succeeded in postponing throughout the first ten years of statehood. He has done this without much cooperation on the part of orthodox, who cling tightly to medieval tradition, and cannot make the stride back to the simplicity of Biblical nationhood that Mr. Ben-Gurion seeks. Yet, step by step, some adjustment must be accepted if Israel is not to lose all regard for tradition.

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Desertion from Franco

Increase in Defection of Prominent Figures

By RICHARD S. MOWLER

MADEIRA, July 3 (AP)—

Deserters from Franco's army are causing the

embarrassment. For recent

happenings point up the fact

that the most openly hostile

and conspicuously active

opposition in Spain today

consists of Franco supporters

who have turned against him.

This "opposition from within"

does not present a nation-wide

threat to the regime in the way

that a more secretly organized

opposition movement might. But

it does betray a disintegration

of the Franco State which Spain's

leaders can no longer be viewing

with equanimity.

These activist Franco dis-

sidents represent, in the main,

two groups: the "old" Spaniards

who fought for Franco in the Civil

War of 1936 and who have since

gained distinction, and youths

who have known no other Spain

but today's authoritarian one and

who are dissatisfied with it.

Since the student riots of 1964

there has been a succession

of incidents involving dis-

sidenting Rightists, or dissenting

relatives of Rightists. President

Prado and his wife, the Duchess

of Alba, who are connected with

the University of Madrid and

includes members of prominent

Spanish families long associated

with the Franco regime. Thus:

Francisco Franco, 35, a

member of the Francoist movement

who built up and commanded

France's Nationalist air force

during the Civil War. Young

Francisco had a job with the

Madrid School of Mines and was a

delegate of the university students

union, U.S.U.

Francisco Buelo, 35, a

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Stand on Zim Praised

By M. M. M.

Harbour (General Zionist)

praises the Minister of Finance

for rejecting in an article

in "Davar" the claim

that Zim should receive

premiums or subsidies. Pointing

out that Mr. Zim based

his opposition on the fact

that the company's costs are

15 per cent higher than those

of competing foreign lines

and adding that Zim's gov-

ernment trade tends to con-

ceal the company's actual

competitive position, which

might be even worse with-

out it, Harbour expresses

its pleasure at Mr. Zim's

denunciation of our excessive

production costs and at this

realization that subsidies do

not grow on trees but have

to be borne by the economy.

The National Religious Par-

ty would have enjoyed public

support in its campaign

against Zim's claim, but

writes Harbour, if we could be

convinced that the religious

party were sincere in their

claim, we would be eager to

return to the coalition at all

costs — and if the National

Religious Party had not

discouraged Zim's in-

transference through the years

by its consistent readiness to

compromise principles for the

sake of public office.

Davar (Histadrut) writes

that if the National Religious

Party really intends to

circumscribe the dispute

before it got out of hand

instead of making an issue of

that the Cabinet has record-

ed its own policy of

discriminating against

its own citizens, it should

be prepared to accept the

consequences of its actions.

Up to now, Zim's defec-

tion from the Franco ranks has

been more of an embarrassment

than a danger to the regime.

It has not experienced the

merciless repression that is

reserved for leftist subver-

sives. But it bears watching,

for it symbolizes a rebel-

lious mood from the right

which could grow and get

out of hand.

Artificial Kidney

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — With regard to your

report on the artificial kid-

ney brought here and do-

nated to the Hadassah Hos-

pital in Jerusalem by two

New York physicians (your

issue of June 11), I should

like to point out that it is

not the first of its kind

used in this country. It is

known in medical circles

that as early as 1947/48 I

constructed an artificial kid-

ney with the help of the

techn

Economic News from Abroad

Civil Uses for Missiles

U.S. aircraft manufacturers, who have increasingly turned to military programs, are already experimenting with civilian uses for their new products. Some of the possibilities are said to include flying fire engines, prospecting for minerals, crop dusting, laying cables, key to such uses would be a parachute-like mechanism that would slow down the missile over a predetermined area and keep it hovering, or performing its function. Under such conditions, the device could be electronically activated to spray fire with foam, to take aerial photographs, etc. The Radiplane division of the Northrop company is already working on a guided missile that can be launched to a set position, take pictures and then return to base as the camera part of the mechanism is parachuted to the ground.

THE JERUSALEM POST

U.S. Independence Day
FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1958

ISRAEL'S feelings on American Independence Day

ISRAEL'S feelings on American Independence Day naturally go far beyond mere courtesy, and beyond the fact that Israel's main protagonist of democracy and national sovereignty in the world today. It is a day of gratitude to the generous aid extended to the young state by the U.S. Government in many crucial periods. In fact, the U.S. grant-in-aid has played a steadily diminishing role in financial assistance to Israel, both as a provider of foreign currency and as a source of domestic credits, and vital though it is for many capital projects, it is no longer of paramount importance. It is rather the value of the agricultural surplus commodities disposal programme to Israel, the Grant-in-Aid averaged \$60m. in 1956-57 and is expected to reach \$62m. in the current year, is again about 10 per cent of our total foreign currency budget. In 1957-58 counter-part funds under U.S. aid accounted for 35 per cent of the whole Development Budget; currently their share is 21 per cent. As a matter of fact, Israel could seriously contemplate weaning herself from this aid in the near future had not the inevitable extension of Government reparations resources posed for her another, more urgent problem.

However, Israel's particular relationship to the U.S. is not a special link. There is, first, the close dependence of the Israeli economy upon that of the American economy; and secondly, the fact that Israel is a country of origin of most tourists visiting Israel, etc. These trade ties may be large, though not the basis of the national fraternity of Jews on both sides of the Atlantic and fostered by common bonds and Zionist ideals; but this does not, of course, detract in any way from their significance. Indeed, since ethnic and racial differences can be detected underlying many important items of American business activity, by they whisker of off-shore purchases, although few other countries regularly depend on the U.S. for over 40 per cent of their total foreign currency income. So far export proceeds, tourism and individual capital transfers account for only one quarter of the amount, but there is every likelihood that Israel will keep on developing export lines for the American market and attracting private American investment and so on to a bigger scale than hitherto. Even in the 1949-53 period Israel occupied third place among countries in which private American capital was invested; it can scarcely be doubted that both the economic and political climate in this country are now more encouraging for private investors than they were then and international relations have shown that in due course investment links tend to produce trade links.

Alongside the solid ties of race, aid, politics and capital ownership, we must not lose sight of a gentler bond between the two countries created by a similar approach to many basic facts of life and nurtured by the human contacts, especially on the technical and managerial level. The fact that USOM activity in this country has been so successful, that Israel's economic plans and projects, utilization of funds, productivity measures, etc. have become models for many countries, is due not only to the relatively high cultural level of Israel's population but also to its willingness to adopt modern methods and operation patterns developed in the U.S. Perhaps the most spectacular example of this kind has been the trade union's readiness to accept, venerated slogans concerning egalitarian wages and equal work and to co-operate in introducing incentive pay and efficiency schemes. One wonders whether Israel's labour leaders are aware of the great distance they have travelled in the past few years from the European concept of social and national relations to the American one, and recent developments seem to indicate that the process is still far from having spent its force. Future historians may find it will repay their efforts to unearth the hidden roots of this affinity, but today's politicians should take it into account too.

Oil Extraction by Steam

The Royal Dutch-Shell laboratories at Amsterdam are working on a revolutionary new oil extraction process. It will pump air underground, where the heat is so intense that the oil will eventually be set on fire. The process can be speeded up by explosion. As the oil burns, its various components will be collected at the surface in the form of gases. The technique, simple, cheap and exceptionally clean, will also result in more valuable products. Another process, to be applied to conventional drilling, will heat the oil underground by means of hot water or steam. It is believed that with this method, which would improve oil well yields by 50 per cent, it will now be possible to exploit wells that were formerly considered dry. The process is being tested on a small scale at the Shell's oil field in the Netherlands.

Latest estimates of the American wheat crop put it at 1,060m. bushels. Together with the 200m. bushels harvested in the spring, this would be the highest figure since 1952/53, and given good weather it could easily rise to a new peak. The forecast came as a surprise to the U.S. Government which has tried, through the Soil Bank and acreage quotas, to reduce sowings, but the farmers preferred to sow more wheat on the free market. However, elsewhere, too, wheat crops seem to be bountiful this year, except in the Middle East, where drought has been hit. As a result, stocks held in the six major wheat-producing countries are likely to rise again, though in 1957/58 they had fallen by about 10 per cent, to 2,000m. bushels.

Brazil's Payments Gap
The gap in Brazil's balance of payments is assuming dangerous proportions as a result of the disappointing development of the country's staple exports. Earlier this year the coffee revenue for 1957 was estimated at \$1,200m. but the actual current sales are unlikely to exceed \$700m. Cotton shipments are also expected to bring in only \$60m. instead of the expected \$80m., and the inflow of private capital is now put at \$50m., as compared with an anticipated \$115m. In these circumstances, cuts in the import programme can hardly be avoided, though this would affect some development projects. Brazil is also going about funding some of its foreign commitments, particularly since no rapid recovery is expected.

Subsidy Promotes Milk and Egg Glut

MILK deliveries to Tuva dairies were 20 per cent higher this year than in the corresponding months of 1957. Egg production soared by 50 per cent, and the supply of table food by 50 per cent. Israel can consume 40m. eggs a month but 60m. were produced. Export alone cannot do away with the present glut. The Tuva Council, which dealt with these marketing difficulties at its last meeting, proposed two measures to absorb the increased milk supply. The butterfat content of marketed milk is to be increased from 2.6 to 2.8 (this better milk will cost 12 pruta more per litre) and every schoolchild is to get a glass of milk every day to encourage consumption. The production and marketing economics of milk are blurred by a subsidy which is so high that it pays producers to send their milk to market and to buy bottled milk for themselves, as well as by levies on about 100,000 and by changing feed prices; but the complaints about a glut of milk coincide with the announcement of the settlement authorities that the national cow herd, which is now about 40,000, is to be increased to 70,000. These plans are based both on the needs of the new settlements and on market calculations for the future. It is argued that the new settlements can achieve an economic balance only if they are provided with a minimum of livestock; that milk consumption in this country is not yet up to standard; that part of the market is supplied with cheap imported produce. If the import of milk powder and butter were stopped, marketing possibilities would widen. The new settlements are not the only ones that will increase their herds. The machine milking that has become the rule in kibbutzim requires a certain minimum number of cows to make it economical. Poultry farming, too, is expanding by leaps and bounds, and the market has again been flooded first with eggs and later with table fowl. Rationing feed controls and attempts to restrict chicken raising to certain types of farms have all been in vain. In the last resort everyone appeared to gain from this strange position: the public got an unlimited supply of eggs and fowl, and the farmers earned money — so much money that fantastic figures are cited for the income of some poultrymen and the tide of prosperity in certain villages appears to confirm them. But while it can be argued that agricultural economies as well as nutrition demand a substantial herd, the position is radically different with eggs, which consume so much imported feed and raw materials that our present policy drains the foreign currency budget. Our settlement authorities still believe that they can restrict certain branches of production, such as chicken farming, to new settlements. They do not want enterprises to prosper near the towns, where the law should put teeth into them; we saw what happened when apple growing was to be confined to poor hill settlements. We shall have to resign ourselves to the fact that farmers will produce more as long as they can profit from it. The ultimate goal will have to be production that pays without the heavy subsidies which now render many of the farming branches artificially profitable. But this is only one half, perhaps even the easier half, of the problem. We must arrive at a point where agricultural production helps fill the gap in the balance of payments, earning dollars instead of eating them up.

COMMERCIAL CENTRE FOR EILAT

THE first stage of the Eilat commercial centre being built jointly by the Ministry of Development and the South African Salco Company is approaching completion. Thirty-one shops of 16 to 20 sq. m. and a 70-sq. m. cafe are being offered for sale at about IL1,400 per square metre, of which 40 per cent will be in loans of up to three years. The designs of the shops are airy, with light egg-shell arched roofs of reinforced concrete on tall, slender columns arranged in two squares at two levels around open patios. The tenants will also be sold, for use as stores or possibly night clubs. Meanwhile work has started on stage two of the plan — a seven-storey office block on a 300-sq. m. site. The Local Council and the Workers Bank are to have their premises there, while the Post Office and the Bank Leumi are said to be negotiating for premises in the shops now being completed.

Decade of Mutual Economic Cooperation

By a Special Correspondent

A number of American officials have pointed out, Israel is an outstanding example of U.S. aid in action. Few of the many countries which benefit from the generosity of the American people can display such solid achievement of successful utilization of the external resources put at their disposal.

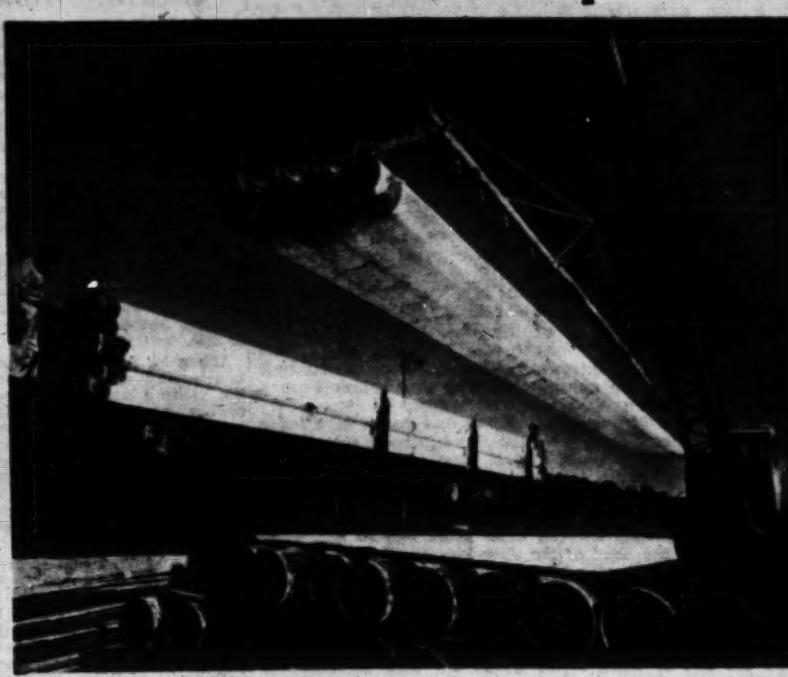
The U.S. Grant-in-Aid programme to Israel was launched in 1953. By now, this country has received almost \$200m. in direct economic assistance which has been instrumental in enabling this country to expand its economy at a rapid pace, to build up a minimum emergency stocks. In addition to direct economic assistance, the U.S. Government has made it possible for the Government of Israel to purchase substantial quantities of surplus farm commodities for Israel pounds under Title One of the U.S. Public Law 480. The value of this produce has amounted to some \$93m. since 1954, enabling Israel to meet the increase in the consumption of staples and to build up minimum emergency stocks.

In addition to the Grant-in-Aid, which was used mainly to import the raw materials required to supply the Israel economy's rapidly expanding production capacity, and the purchases of farm surpluses, Israel received from 1954 to 1957, in free Export-Import Bank dollar loans to help finance capital equipment imports. These loans were made in 1954, 1955 and 1956.

Major Trends
The major trends can be noted in the development of U.S. economic assistance to Israel. First is a definite tendency to substitute loans for outright grants: more than half of the \$112m. of assistance received between 1954 and 1958 was in the form of loans. The second trend has been more marked since the inception of the assistance programme in the U.S. fiscal year that has just ended. The new form of assistance have replaced the old Grant-in-Aid since July 1, 1957. Special Assistance, consisting of special grants enabling Israel to meet its raw material requirements, and the Development Loan Fund, a dollar loan financing the import of capital goods. For the fiscal year that has just ended, Special Assistance amounted to \$7.5m. and the Development Loan Fund was \$15m., as shown in this table:

Year	Special Assistance	Development Loan Fund	Total
1954-55	2,500	15,000	17,500
1955-56	3,000	18,000	21,000
1956-57	4,000	20,000	24,000
1957-58	5,000	25,000	30,000
Total	14,500	78,000	92,500

including an additional \$15m. currently being approved and involving approximately \$6m.



Israel factories supplying essential development material are aided by U.S. loans and U.S.O.M. know-how, as well as Israel Bonds.

Photo by Hani

DISTRIBUTION OF ISRAELI CURRENT PROCEEDS OF THE FARM SURPLUS PROGRAMME

Year	Total	For Israel	For Israel Government	For Israel Development Loans to Projects	For Israel Industrial Development	For Israel Agricultural Development
1954-55	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
1955-56	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
1956-57	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
1957-58	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
Total	78,000	78,000	78,000	78,000	78,000	78,000

including the additional \$15m. transaction referred to above.

While all local currency Grant-in-Aid proceeds have been channelled into Israel's development budget, the use of Israel currency proceeds to the U.S. Treasury from Israel surplus purchases under Public Law 480 has been somewhat different. Up to mid-1957, some 70 per cent of the latter was sent to the U.S. Treasury for development purposes and investment through the overall development budget. The remaining 30 per cent has been retained by the U.S. Treasury for other purposes. Negotiations are now under way for a further \$120m. loan out of the U.S. Treasury for the Israel Industrial Development Fund, which was established recently. Beginning in 1957-58, local currency proceeds from these surplus purchases have been divided into three parts rather than two. Sixty per cent is sent to the Israel Government for development projects, 15 per cent is retained for U.S. use and 25 per cent goes to the special Cooley Amendment Fund.

The proceeds reserved for this special fund are placed at the disposal of the Export-Import Bank in this country. This important feature should guarantee the continued success and smooth operation of American aid in Israel. The whole burden of integrating aid funds in the resources at Israel's disposal devolves on the U.S. Operations Mission in Israel and the Office of Economic Assistance at the Israel Ministry of Finance. USOM personnel spare no effort to put aid funds to the best use so as to secure the greatest benefits for the Israeli economy. In view of the numerous problems which must inevitably arise from such large-scale efforts, the efficiency with which the programme has been implemented is remarkable; and the goodwill and genuine friendship that result from these constructive joint efforts have become symbols of the relationship between the American and Israeli peoples.

From the above it can readily be seen that the various American assistance programmes do not add up to one clear whole but constitute distinct strands serving separate needs. While Special Assistance serves the important function of easing Israel's balance of payments by making foreign exchange available for the import of staples and raw materials, and the Development Loan Fund provides this country with capital goods for development projects, the P. L. 480 transactions, with due regard to their value in meeting the increasing demand for farm produce and in building up stocks, are primarily important as an instrument of non-inflationary financing for the expansion of production. The characteristic feature of this entire programme, and perhaps the reason for its outstanding success, was that both the funds and the programmes were successfully integrated into Israel's development budget.

Our settlement authorities still believe that they can restrict certain branches of production, such as chicken farming, to new settlements. They do not want enterprises to prosper near the towns, where the law should put teeth into them; we saw what happened when apple growing was to be confined to poor hill settlements. We shall have to resign ourselves to the fact that farmers will produce more as long as they can profit from it. The ultimate goal will have to be production that pays without the heavy subsidies which now render many of the farming branches artificially profitable. But this is only one half, perhaps even the easier half, of the problem. We must arrive at a point where agricultural production helps fill the gap in the balance of payments, earning dollars instead of eating them up.

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Soviet Rebuff To World Trade

THE idea of holding commercial arbitrations in Moscow may come as a surprise to many. But the decision of the Soviet Arbitration Court a fortnight ago in the Israel claim against a Soviet export company (Bojuz-Nefte-Export) came as a reminder of the fact that this tribunal has existed since 1952, writes the legal correspondent of "The Observer", of London.

Nearly all foreign traders, either seeking outlets for their products in the Soviet Union or importing Russian goods into their own countries, have had to be in the past to settle their disputes before this arbitration court for decision in accordance with Soviet laws. The panel of arbitrators has heard many cases in its time ranging from claims of inaccurate shipment to defects in the quality of wool or timber. But this time the court was faced with a technical problem (the case it was tinged with politics).

The arbitration court, after a hearing lasting about a fortnight spreading over some six months, gave the Israeli advocates a most patient hearing. The court allows any national who appears before it to plead in his own language. The Israeli, one of whom, Mr. Zeev Argaman, spoke fluent Russian, chose to address the panel of three judges in English. The translation was reckoned to be better than that provided at U.N. headquarters.

Mortal Blow

But, "The Observer" correspondent adds, the court has delivered a mortal blow to those, like the German merchants in particular, who have justifiably held the court in such high regard. The panel of three judges, which is to deliver its reasoned judgment within the next week, has said that the appropriate Soviet Ministry has routine powers to supervise all foreign contracts. It can, therefore, prohibit the performance of any contract and such a prohibition, usually by way of refusing a licence to import or export, constitutes a complete defence to a claim by the foreign trader.

And when Mr. Adlai Stevenson arrives in Moscow to negotiate for contracts for royalties on books published in the United States, the "Observer" concludes, he will have very much in mind the decision given against the Israel oil company.

Stocks and Commodities

Tel Aviv Quiet But Steady

THE turnover on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange was smaller than in the past week but steady conditions continued to prevail in almost all sections. There were some advances in a long list of dollar and index-linked: Tasei Dollar, four per cent Sterling A Stock, Defense Bonds, Housing Bonds, Local Authorities, Palestine Electric, Keren Hayezod, and Ramapo were better while Irgoth remained unchanged. The third issue of Keren Hayezod/United Israel Appeal Bonds was introduced to the market on June 24. They are six per cent.

Good Market in New York

WALL Street grew firm with oil in the lead, with sentiment helped by various recent statements to the effect that the recession touched bottom a few weeks ago and that an upswing is on.

Idle and Dull Market in London

THE international uncertainty and an F.B.I. survey which suggested a further slowing down of business activity in the next few months made for dull conditions in the London stock market, while Gilt-Edged was quiet. The latter section is also affected by a large volume of new issues expected soon, including 5m. of 5 1/2 per cent Liverpool Bonds at 97 1/2.

Paris Market Easy

THE International political situation and the flow of funds to the new State Loan made for easy conditions in the Paris Stock Exchange.

Also quiet was the gold market, with the Napoleon falling 30 francs under the 3,500-franc basis for the new 5 1/2 per cent Government Loan. The import, however, remained unchanged as it is the basis for the repatriation of French funds abroad as well as foreign assets for investment in the new loan. One kilo-

Recher's Letter

Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — We sent to Britain yesterday what constitutes Israel's first export shipment of laminated (formica) plastic, and another shipment will be on its way to Cyprus this week.

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Yours, etc.
ETE LAUD LTD.
Petah Tikva, June 30.

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Information:

Joint Cultural Programme Reflects Warm US-Israel Ties

By EDWARD B. LAWSON

U.S. Ambassador to Israel

LAST week in Israel marked the final arrangements for the most unusual Israel-American programme to date, whereby more than two score scientific, educational, and cultural projects were coordinated through the mutual efforts of the people of Israel and the United States.

Called the American Special Cultural Programme for Israel, it was built out of a vast store of Israeli and American books, periodicals and photographs, without loss of foreign exchange to Israel. The American editors of these informational materials drew their payment in dollars from the U.S. Government.

Our Government agreed it would be fitting that these people who have been the common intellectual link of Israel and Americans should be used to strengthen organizations of a character that demonstrate man's need for more than bread alone.

Contracts have now been signed and initial payments made to develop projects ranging from equipping a research center that will open new doors to the future through which men's minds can travel to constructing museum buildings in which will housed antiquities that mark man's progress in the past.

Common Bonds

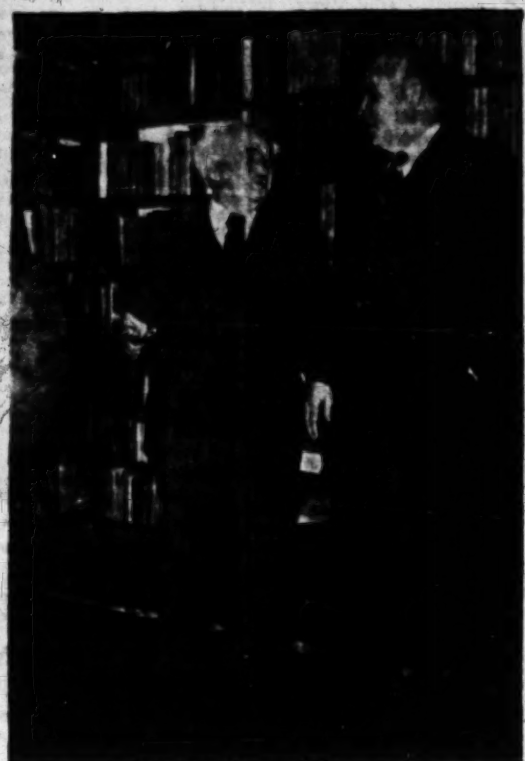
The projects themselves spell out the common bonds enjoyed by Israelis and Americans. Each selected project reflects our mutual interests. There are grants, for example, for musical training, hospitals, religious training, sport programmes, community centers, artists' studios, science laboratories, scholarships, the development of historical sites, libraries, literature. The list stretches on.

The projects scale from advanced educational studies to simple craft instruction. They vary from scholarship funds to transportation facilities for polio victims.

The impact of these projects will be felt in virtually every community in length and breadth of Israel.

They represent more than words alone can express the warm feelings generated by our common heritage of continually seeking improvement in our way of life.

Equally important is the fact that these programmes were created through mutual



The Prime Minister with the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Edward B. Lawson, in Mr. Ben-Gurion's library in Tel Aviv.

cooperation in which both sides played identically important roles.

As pointed out by The Jerusalem Post in its editorial column of June 13, it was the kindness of Israel readers for American literature that made the programme possible in the first place.

Selection of projects to be assisted was, of course, a monumental task. The American intent was to aid those projects needing help and where such projects could best serve Israel. The list was considered and approved by the U.S. Congress for implementation. In short, the American people themselves were represented in the final choice.

Israel Enthusiasm

The enthusiasm reflected throughout Israel is evidence of the effectiveness and worthiness of the programme. I have felt this enthusiasm from Kiryat Shmona in the north to the heart of the Negev. I have seen it in the faces of doctors in hospitals, professors in universities, blind girls and children in special schools, youth on sports fields. While every man, woman and child in Israel may at some

time or other participate directly or indirectly in one of these projects, they mean while share with their American friends the appreciation of a worthy undertaking, responsibility for which is a mutual concern.

Great Principle

In the formal signing ceremonies for many of these grants, I found the opportunity to repeat a view I hold quite dear. Men and women, such as those who live in our two countries, are devoted to a great principle of mankind. We have learned through our common history — which saw great masses of refugees from foreign lands come to live on our shores — that men can help men achieve a destiny sought by all. We can live in peace and security, progressing toward great spiritual wealth, by combining our talents and resources into a single force, strong enough to withstand any tyrannical power which would seek to strip from us our cherished ideals of liberty.

This is a thought we may all share on this July 4, 1968, and throughout the days of history ahead.

Clasped Hands: USOM

THE American Aid Programme to Israel has laid much stress on electric power generation and distribution, earmarking millions of dollars to supplement German reparations by the provision of generators, motors and other essential equipment. To date this aid has accounted for IL\$40m. out of the total IL\$72m. of American economic assistance to Israel, or over 10 per cent of the total since 1952.

Of this, IL\$25m. were invested in the construction, equipment and installation of Power House South at Ashdod — the most significant and impressive single project in the American Aid Programme to Israel, in the words of Mr. John J. Haggerty, Director of the United States Operations Mission to Israel. In terms of expenditure, it has been exceeded only by the aid to the Yarkon-Negev water distribution system with which it is intimately related.

We publish below some of Mr. Haggerty's remarks at the dedication of the power house on June 3. They illustrate the approach of the U.S. International Cooperation Administration to the complex and often thorny problem of international assistance, which has been raised in the columns of The Jerusalem Post a few days earlier.

Most of the distinguished officials and guests here today will have noticed, I am sure, the Hand-Clasped sign of the American Aid Programme to Israel. It is a symbol of the United States of America which has been adopted some years ago to dramatize the fact that the hand of the American people is genuinely extended in help to the newly developing countries of the world. The purpose of that help is to reinforce by economic means the independence and the right of self-determination of the people being aided. I would hope that all people who have occasion to travel the roads of Israel and who consider it one of these signs, which not only combine the national colours of Israel with the national colours of the United States, but also show the Menorah, the sacred symbol of the Jewish people, alongside the Clasp Hand symbol of the American Aid Programme, will be reminded of what these signs represent. I would hope that, in their hearts and in their minds, they would reflect on the lights that shine from the windows of night, the power which turns the wheels of Israel industries, water sprinklers turning the desert brown to green, and that they would know that the programme represented by this symbol has had something to do with all of these things. I would hope that out of this realization, the bonds of Israel-American friendship, which are already woven by these and many other activities, both public and private, might become more securely tied.



Mr. John J. Haggerty, Director of the U.S.O.M., speaking at the dedication ceremony of the Ashdod Power House.

Introducing US to Israelis and Americans to Israel

Goodwill Mission of Z.O.A. House

By a Special Correspondent

A reading in an Arab country now subjected to heavy anti-American propaganda recently visited the Z.O.A. House in Tel Aviv. There he saw young Israeli learning American folk dances; caught a quick glimpse of a play by a U.S. author; noted the keen interest of an audience hearing a lecture on the minority problem and how America is overcoming it; was through a crowd emptying out of the weekly screening of U.S. documentaries, film shorts presenting America and its way of life.

When he had completed an hour's stay at Z.O.A. House, the visiting American turned to the person accompanying him and remarked: "Brother, if we had a place like this where I live, what a difference it would make. The job of getting across our side of the story of what America really stands for would be a cinch."

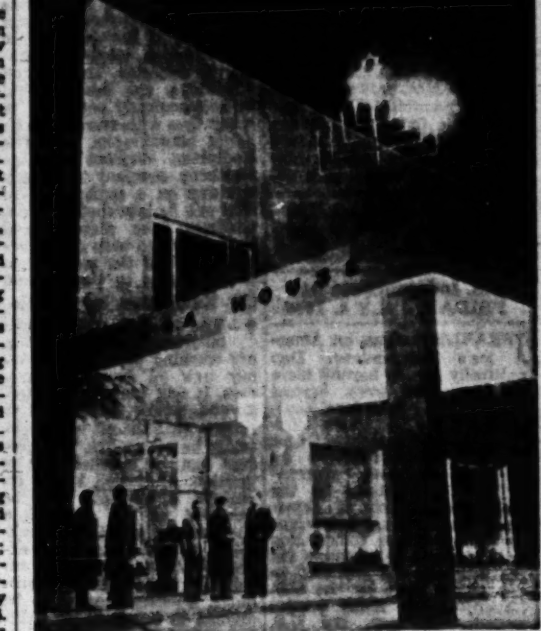
Scores of similarly impressive tributes to the job Z.O.A. House performs for America in Israel could be related, beginning with the U.S. Ambassador to Israel, Mr. Edward B. Lawson, and Congressmen, Mayors and Governors. Mr. Lawson's assessment of the institution's first five years of operations was: "I have to consider the Z.O.A. House, as a landmark in Israel-American friendship."

But perhaps the most meaningful evidence of this goodwill mission undertaken by Z.O.A. House is to be found in the attitudes of Israelis themselves, hundreds of thousands of whom participated in its activities during the past year alone.

Z.O.A. House fosters Americanism on several wide planes. First, its very presence and general activities convey a spirit of genuine concern by America and American Zionists for Israel and Israelis. Further, unlike any propaganda agency which "plugs" its own product, Z.O.A. House was envisaged by its founders as a symbolic two-way conveyor: interpreting Israel to American visitors while telling Israelis about America. But even more than this, the House, in the eyes of Israelis has more than earned its right to speak of America on the Israeli scene because of the service role it has performed in the local community through concerts, lectures, courses, education facilities, youth work, recreation and many other functions that have by their very nature won a vast and significant respect for things American and American institutions of its diversified nature operate in the Middle East, today.

By a Special Correspondent

Israelis, particularly those regularly participating in House events, probably know more about America than many other peoples outside the U.S. itself. Every national U.S. holiday is marked at Z.O.A. House by programmes tailored for mass participation, not so much by American settlers in Israel but by Israelis; dozens of lectures, seminars and scores of individual lectures on America, its literature, music, industry, politics, problems and progress are held on a year-round basis with visiting Americans, Israelis and returning students serving as lecturers; there are exhibitions and displays ranging from collections of choice U.S. cartoons to architecture; clubs on jazz and courses on modern U.S. composers; courses which stress American folk dances; special like introducing baseball to Israeli youth; visiting U.S. musicians, artists and vocalists presented in recitals, lectures and exhibitions; a mobile troupe touring Israeli army camps with American-type programmes; play readings of works by U.S. authors; and weekly times on U.S. topics which attract more than 4,000 Israelis in the past year alone.



The Z.O.A. House in Tel Aviv.

US Role at Hebrew University

By SHULAMIT SCHWARTZ

THIS old American adage notwithstanding, a good teacher sitting on a log with a student does not constitute a university: complicated scientific equipment, textbooks and adequate library facilities are obviously the sine qua non of a 20th-century institution of higher learning. If proof of this were needed, the Hebrew University's experience after its Mount Scopus campus was blocked off would suffice. The scientific departments simply could not function without their laboratories; textbooks were unavailable for lack of foreign exchange; libraries had to be built up again.

It was at this point that the American Government aid began to play an essential part in the University's development. The Point Four programme supplied invaluable laboratory equipment that enabled the science departments to carry on; and with the initiation of the International Media Grants programme, the textbook problem was solved. The University has been able to buy thousands of dollars' worth of American books — almost \$10,000 in the current year, for example.

There has also been considerable cooperation on a more purely academic plane.

Under the Professor Exchange Programme of the U.S. State Department in cooperation with the Rockefeller Foundation, American professors, including Allan Nevins, of Columbia, George Mowery, of California, and G. F. Coulter, of Georgia, have given courses in American history, American studies, including literature, history, education and philosophy, are now to be expanded with the aid of a \$300,000 grant from the L.M.G. Grant.

L.M.G. Grant

An even larger IMG funds grant — IL\$200,000 — has been earmarked for premises for the University's School of Education, appropriately to be named after John Dewey. IMG funds also made possible the extension of the Fulbright Programme to Israeli scholars. American scholars have been doing research in educational philosophy, and two American graduates students working in their chosen field of semantics at the University.

An outstanding example of official American aid in the expansion of the University's curriculum is the Department of Business Administration at the School of Economics. The U.S. International Cooperation Administration, working

on this project with the University, borrowed from New York University a number of experienced professors who are now acquainting Israelis for the first time with the problems of accounting, personnel and production management, and operations research.

In a very different field, the U.S. Air Force's Air Research and Development Command this year granted \$16,000 to Dr. William Low, lecturer in Experimental Physics at the University, to enable him to continue his research in paramagnetic resonance. The University's research projects benefit notably from the assistance of the great American foundations — Rockefeller, Carnegie, and above all Ford, which alone allocated a total of about \$300,000 in 1967-68 for a dozen important studies in fields ranging from agriculture and medicine to economics and sociology; general problems such as the effects of radiation on biological processes, specific subjects such as a toxin-producing phytoplankton causing serious losses to our fishponds, modern literary studies, the contemporary economic history of the Middle East, and romantic leaps back into time such as the ancient agriculture of the Negev.

America-Israel Societies Promote Friendship and Understanding

In Israel

By SHAYLA SHAPIRO

FRIENDSHIP should be cultivated, as flowers are in democracies, friendship between peoples is always a different proposition from friendship between governments. Governments seek immediate or future benefits; people seek more intimate knowledge and understanding of other people's worries.

This is the spirit in which the Israel-America Friendship League was founded in 1960 by a non-partisan, non-political body of public-spirited men who volunteered to sponsor the task of explaining America to Israelis, as well as introducing Americans to the intricacies of the Israeli scene. Duplicating members of the League do not exceed 1,200, for it is not the association's purpose to sign up all those who believe that Israel should be friendly towards America. Members of the

League are supposed to work to foster their ideas. "Work" for League members has many aspects. There are functions which may attract up to 3,000 — when a prominent American visits Israel, for example, and the League asks him to speak in public, which is usually done at the Z.O.A. House if the function is in Tel Aviv. Some of America's most distinguished historians and writers have come into contact with our public under the auspices of the League, which has also sponsored in Israel such epoch-making artistic appearances as "Fanny and Hess."

But members of the League, which has chapters in the three cities and in Beer Sheva, perform many other functions. Busy guests who have no time to spare from their tight schedule to address public meetings are received at small parties where they can meet prominent Israelis in their own sphere of interest. There

are also numerous Israelis who visited the U.S. on grants, scholarships or professional business and told of their experiences at meetings arranged by the League. A special service for League members are English lessons to those who wish to perfect their knowledge of the language.

U.S. Missions

The League has always maintained very close relations with American missions here, whose members have attended many of its functions. A number of them take an active interest in the work by lecturing on American history and literature to the League. There is hardly a League function of any magnitude to which the American Embassy does not extend its cooperation. This year, for instance, the Embassy will not hold any of its traditional garden parties on the occasion of the Fourth of July; the

concert and reception arranged by the League at the Mann Auditorium tomorrow night will also serve the American colony.

The first chairman of the League was Dr. B. Avnion, M.L.K. Today it is Mr. S. Z. Abramson. None of the office holders is of American origin: the Director-General of the association is a Liverpoolian who considers himself as good an Israeli as any. Such unwritten rules make for independence. Although its aim is to foster good relations between the peoples, League leaders do not refrain from making their views clear to official representatives of the U.S. Government when they disagree with State Department policy. During the recent campaign, when Israelis were bitterly critical of American policy, leading members of the League voiced this attitude at a private meeting with the Ambassador, who promised to relay their views to the State Department. Incidentally, similarly independent attitude is maintained towards the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem.

"It is our aim to find the common ground between the two nations," Mr. Max Givman, the Secretary-General, told The Jerusalem Post. "Very often much had been said by simply changing a formula or a word. We, as a non-partisan and unofficial body, which is interested in understanding, can often see the way out of a regrettable misunderstanding when those concerned are too involved to see it."

In the U.S.

By a Special Correspondent

ON a cold winter evening in January 1964, a number of distinguished Americans gathered at the Governor's Mansion in Annapolis, Maryland, for a purpose remote from the usual functions of the seat of Maryland's executive power. Host to the group was Theodore R. McKeldin, Governor of the "Old Line State," who had invited prominent leaders from all over the country to join him in founding an organization dedicated to the promotion of close cultural relations between the United States and — Israel. The Governor, long an ardent friend of Israel, had visited the country and felt the need for a non-political and interfaith organization which would be representative of all sections of the country and, further, familiarizing the citizens of each of the two countries with the other's way of life. His appeal for the establishment of such a group had met with a ready response and when the list of founders of the new "America-Israel Society" was published it was a rare combination of senators and governors of both parties, men of letters and artists, leading churchmen of all faiths and members of the establishment of the outstanding figures in the academic world.

The Society set itself an ambitious programme. Its major points were: the interchange of ideas and creative art; the exchange of students, professors, writers and lecturers; the development of a library of cultural materials relating to America-Israel relations; the publication of a bulletin; and the promotion of "hospitality tours." After



Governor Theodore R. McKeldin (with certificate) President of the America-Israel Society, receiving from District of Columbia Commissioners a Proclamation of Israel Independence Week.

four years of activity, the Society has made considerable progress in each of these fields despite its meagre financial resources. Its main income is from members' contributions and dues. A.I.S. headquarters were established at Washington and its first undertaking was a National Dinner held in the Capital on the anniversary of Israel's Independence. This has since become a traditional annual event.

From the beginning the Society sought to avoid duplicating the work of other organizations concerned with Israel. While it is non-sectarian and has many Jewish members, it has attracted to its ranks non-Jews in some 30 states and has spread knowledge and understanding of Israel among people not reached by any other group.

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U.S. Seeks to Promote Trade

By Frank S. Butler
Consulting for Economic Affairs
at U.S. Embassy

ISRAEL is well on its way to becoming a real trading nation and is energetically striving to achieve a sound economy, to develop her own industry, to increase her exports.

Foreign trade, through the normal channels of commerce, is beginning to exert a decisive influence on her development. She must reach out to other and broader markets — among them the markets of her own country, Israel's exports to the U.S. have doubled in value in the past six years, and I hope to see this increase continue.

The U.S. firmly believes that trade with Israel is to the benefit of both our countries. In the past quarter of a century the U.S. has turned toward a recognition of its responsibilities in helping to remove barriers to international trade, not only in maintenance of its own trade, but also in the attainment of economic well-being throughout the world. Our Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1933 and its successive amendments, which authorize the negotiation of reciprocal tariff reductions with our trading partners, bear witness to this.

Encouraging Signs

There are encouraging political signs that this trend will continue. Despite fears about the effect the U.S. reaction might have on the U.S. trade policy and on its aid programme, Congress and the American people have indicated their awareness of the need to keep both imports and exports on a high level. Last month Congress passed a bill increasing the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank by \$2,000,000; two weeks ago the House approved with an overwhelming majority a five-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act (which still has to obtain the approval of the Senate), and last week a Conference Committee of both Houses approved, for further legislative action, a bill au-

thorizing \$3,000,000 of foreign aid in the coming fiscal year. It appears then that the U.S. view that it is to our interest to promote world trade and to assist nations of the Free World through the Mutual Security Programme.

It is only in the realm of high policy, however, that foreign trade can be promoted. For a great many years, my Government, through its diplomatic and consular representatives abroad, has carried on trade promotion activities to facilitate trade through normal commercial channels between ourselves and other countries. Our Embassy in Tel Aviv and our Consulate

in Haifa are ceaselessly engaged in promoting and assisting trade between Israel and the U.S.

Commercial Function
The commercial function of an Embassy or Consulate is essentially that of an "honest broker" between two traders. We try to provide information to U.S. businessmen, through our Department of Commerce, which will help them find agents, markets for their products here, or suppliers of goods they wish to buy here. And we try to provide a corresponding service for Israeli businessmen seeking entry into the American market.

We furnish the U.S. Department of Commerce a mass of detailed factual information about conditions here in business, finance, industry, shipping and related fields. We report on Israel's trade, tariff, and foreign exchange policies, her ports and harbours, her factories and farms. We study her industries, the products of her factories, and the prices at which they are sold.

In order to assist American businessmen, we have prepared detailed reports on hundreds of Israeli trade and commerce companies for the U.S. Department of Commerce's World Trade Directory. We have sent to Washington no fewer than 25 Trade Lists of markets and suppliers in different lines of goods either produced or imported here. All of this information is available to U.S. businessmen in the Department of Commerce, throughout the country, and a good deal of it is published in official brochures, pamphlets and the Department's weekly magazine.

Service to Businessmen

We try, at the same time, to provide an equivalent service to Israeli businessmen about conditions in the U.S. Our Commercial Library in the Embassy welcomes visits from Israeli businessmen. We have classified directories of American companies in various fields of trade and industry, information on American markets and tariff regulations, and catalogues published by individual companies.

Collecting information is only part of the job, however. We are also prepared to assist in finding agents either country, to provide specific opportunities for import, export, licensing or investment, or to furnish our good offices in the amicable settlement of trade disputes. When American businessmen visit us, we help them make appropriate contacts among their Israeli counterparts.

When an Israeli businessman goes to the U.S. we notify our Department of Commerce of his approaching visit and of contacts he desires to make. These unspectacular services cannot create markets

JULY 4: FREEDOM CELEBRATION

The Founding Fathers and American freedoms which they proclaimed, fought for, and documented are remembered with particular gratitude on the Fourth of July holiday observance marking the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Patrick Henry, a brilliant orator, is shown here making his plea to arm the Virginia colony for defence against British troops. The drawing shows him speaking before the Virginia Provincial Convention in 1775 in Richmond. He closed this address with the famous words: "Give me liberty or give me death."

Freedom as cherished by Americans as the bulwark of their democratic government are particularly remembered on the annual Fourth of July observance that marks the anniversary of the United States' Declaration of Independence.

On that day of early July in 1776, a small band of colonial statesmen courageously approved a document written for the most part by Thomas Jefferson, which proclaimed that "all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

War freed 13 Atlantic seaboard colonies from British rule. In 1781 the amendments were added to the Constitution to secure specific freedoms for the individual in speech, press, religion, peaceful assembly and redress of grievances. These liberties are cited in the document known as the Bill of Rights.

The inspiration of these documents and the struggle against British rule were eloquent spokesmen from the platform and with the pen for a cause that had its roots among the earliest colonial settlers in New England. They were — these early spokesmen — in essence, seeking freedom from restrictions that had been imposed on their religious beliefs.

By David Kishine

Technical Assistance Division,
Prime Minister's Office

IN the terminology of the Point Four Programme, those who came over from the United States to give advice are not endowed with the rather overbearing title of "experts"; they are instead officially designated as "technicians." The word is in itself, however, even given a long way towards defining the terms of reference of the assignment. A technician is a man who supplies technical advice — advice on technical questions. The fact that almost all problems are basically technical only underlines the point. The objective of the United States Technical Assistance Programme here is not to make Israel do things the right way. It is to show what the right way is. We are left to take it or leave it.

When the technician is good and has a clear assignment, the advice finds itself more often than not acted upon. There was a case of delight when the United States Technical Assistance Programme here in Israel was free and willing to come again to Israel for a second mission in highway construction. The Hebrew University can boast of having in Professor Ted Lang one of the most widely known and respected authorities on cost accounting in the United States. Professor Andrew Baria dashed the last summer's management training in Haifa with the quality and pertinence of his discussions.

Teaching Teachers

They came, in fact, to teach not the pupils but the teachers; their mission is not to do the job, but to impart to those who have to do it with the necessary know-how. As Mr. Hagerty, the Mission Chief, puts it in a phrase that could be seen as his slogan, "Our objective is to work ourselves out of a job." The technicians endeavor to make themselves redundant by passing on to their counterparts all the useful know-how they possess. America is in a particularly advantageous position for that kind of process since it is a nation "par excellence" that does not hoard its technological secrets to its breast. Israel — and not only they — have a great deal to learn from America's open-mindedness in this respect.

When a technician has given all he can, he often recommends that one or more of those who learn from him go over to the States to see for themselves how his tips and recommendations are actually applied. The Point Four Programme calls these fellow-travelers "participants." The 468 individuals who have left Israel's shores in this capacity over the last half-dozen years were drawn mainly from among those whose function is to guide, supervise, legislate, research and instruct. It was the Accountant-General himself who attended a six-week international course in Washington on fiscal problems entitled "Flow of Capital"; his studies took him as far as Puerto Rico. A participant from Israel's banking field attended the next session of the course.

Nellie Watts came out two years ago as a technician in home economics — a woman to teach women. If you want to sample the results of her mission, go to Tzfat and ask to see the model home that has been contrived for

Point Four Hands Out Know-How

Israel's two-room farm machine, heavy-duty tractor, engine, pump and irrigation system, is such a sight. The representative even for the national economy can be extensive. For if all our countrymen were to have in their possession such a machine, the work of the national economy would be a lot easier. For it is not only the national economy that is helped, but also the individual farmer. The work of the national economy is helped, but also the individual farmer. The work of the national economy is helped, but also the individual farmer.

USOM Technicians

The USOM sees institutions as the repositories of know-how and the agents for know-how. The country is beginning to exploit its fine and clay deposits and it wants to learn more about the manufacture of ceramic ware. The USOM secured the services of Prof. Kishine, and he worked out with the assistance of the U.S. Mission (Mott) to help us build Israel's own Ceramic Research and Testing Laboratory. The USOM supplies the equipment and construction of the building. Next door to it is the same overall building as the Technion campus is the Rubber Research Institute. About to open under Israel's auspices is the Metals Institute. This will be the center of the mission of Professor Daniel Rosenblatt, USOM technician from the University of California.

The assertion that the Point Four Programme prevents industrialization and fosters dependence on Western exports is absurdly and demonstrably false. While it is true that there are one or two specific fields — and those mainly agricultural — where the Americans are reluctant to supply a highly competitive market (cotton, citrus, sugar), nevertheless examples without number demonstrate how the Point Four Programme aids Israel to develop the whole range of her mineral, industrial, agricultural and even atomic energy resources with a view to increasing local production and exports and minimizing the overseas trade gap.

John Norris is at this moment giving salient instruction in how to drill for oil more efficiently and economically. Some \$200,000 in scientific equipment is billed for Israel's Standards Institute, whose objective is to set up quality levels for Israel's industrial products that can be demonstrated and tested. An Israel Institute of Industrial Design operates with the aid of USOM in the Technion and an Israel Product Design Office in Tel Aviv is actually trying to get the country's manufactures beautifully and functionally shaped and packed in an efficient, attractive manner. An Export Marketing Institute is being set up in order to put a systematic market research programme behind Israel's export drive.

What does America get out of all this? And more important for us, what does Israel get out of it? To the first question one answer is plain. The U.S. objective is not to foster her own exports. Look-



Miss Nellie Watts, U.S.O.M. Home Economics Advisor



Prof. George Kishine, U.S.O.M. ceramics expert.



Dr. Boris Stern (left), Evaluator, Technical Assistance Programme, at work with his counterpart at U.S.O.M., Training Officer Jake Harshbarger.

ing back over the years of American aid including the Marshall Plan, the net result has been to decrease American exports as a proportion of world trade; and this is natural enough, since one of the crises that American aid set out to solve was the non-American world's chronic dollar shortage — i.e. the chronic excess of U.S. exports over imports.

As to the advantages of technical assistance for Israel; anyone who has been witness to the remarkable change in the whole character of Israel production and services over the last decade cannot fail to see the Point Four Programme as part of a massive effort at progress.

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Hours in Times Square



New Yorkers enjoyed a unique experience when the Or group of Israeli dancers and musicians performed impromptu in Times Square recently, to publicize "Music Under the Stars," the annual outdoor concert held by the American-Israel Cultural Foundation to raise funds in support of Israel's cultural institutions. The concert bill included Robert Merrill of the Metropolitan Opera and the Firestone Symphony Orchestra. Guest of honor was the Hon. Abe Stark, President of the New York City Council, who established these concerts ten years ago.

Technion Institute to Raise Design Level

By YAAQOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

INDUSTRIAL design is a comparatively new profession. Israel has been lagging behind in it and the many shoddy goods that were and still are displayed for sale are an urgent pointer in this respect. It was perhaps not unnatural that the Technion should have felt the need to do something about this. Just over two years ago, the Israel Institute of Industrial Design was established on its new campus.

The Institute has an American Director, Mr. John Cheney, who came here under a special USOM contract in December, 1956. In the U.S. he had been working with the Design and Invention Group of the Arthur D. Little organization of Cambridge, Mass. and he is a designer and design teacher.

"When I arrived in December, 1956, the goods in the shops were less than attractive," he says with some measure of understatement. "They are mostly still not of an international standard, but there is a rapid improvement," brought about mainly by competition, he believes. The ceramics industry was suffering a slump that was becoming serious about two years ago. "People had bought the absolute minimum of ceramic ware they needed for everyday use. The goods of inferior design were not attractive enough to induce them to buy more than what was barely necessary. But by improving design and quality the industry has now achieved this and is doing well."



The Israel Institute of Industrial Design at the Technion in Haifa, headed by Mr. John Cheney, American co-director, and Dr. Nathan Shapiro, Israel co-director of the Institute, gives courses in industrial design. The Institute is sponsored by U.S.O.M. and conducted jointly by the Technion and the Institute of Industrial Design.

generally neither attractive nor functional. Flexible plastic toys of the squeaking animal variety are a notable exception, but they are copies of near copies of foreign toys. Only in the field of metal and ceramic handicrafts is Israel in some ways ahead of the U.S. But even here much improvement is still necessary, especially in establishing an original Israeli design rather than letting superior workmen copy foreign designs. We have some attractive embroideries, but too often they are used to adorn some inferior material that will last much less time than the embroidery itself.

Service to Manufacturers
There are almost no trained industrial designers in Israel. The Institute realizes that most Israel manufacturers work on too small a scale to be able to afford full-time designers but they should be

able to order any particular design they need from a trained designer. In an effort to establish such a service for industry, the Institute this autumn intends to start a course for graduate study in industrial design. It will train its students to exploit local materials or production for the manufacture of new, better, inexpensive products. One of the objects of the Institute is to make manufacturers realize the benefit of design. Israel knows by now that it must export, but to do so we must be ahead of the market, not merely abreast of it. Here the small size of our industry may be turned to advantage. "In a small plant it is much easier to retool and bring out new models quickly and at short intervals than in a large mass-production concern. This can give Israel the advantage it must strive for," Mr. Cheney believes.

Mercax Olami—National Religious Movement — Mizrahi — Hapoel Hamizrahi

Some Facts and Figures on Endeavour and Achievement

19,000 Pupils in 555 Kindergartens (23.9% of the total)
84,320 Pupils in 353 State-Religious Primary Schools (27.4% of the total)
8,484 Pupils in 113 Schools for Working Youth, age 13-17 (23.3% of the total)
1,100 Pupils in 68 Institutions for Special Education
944 Students in 10 Teachers' and Kindergarten Teachers' Seminaries
9,985 Pupils in 36 Secondary (U.S. High) Schools
2,450 Pupils in 19 Agricultural and Technical Schools
1,178 Pupils in 10 Yeshivot combining Torah and High School Education
361 Pupils in 4 Yeshivot combining Torah and Vocational (or Agricultural) Training
2,500 Pupils in Religious Youth Aliyah Institutions
160 Students in 2 Higher Yeshivot (academic level)
240 Students in the Bar-Ilan University
119,690

IDYLL OF U.S. AID TO ISRAEL

AN American in Paris may be all for privacy, but Americans in Israel often feel — not without justification — that they and their work are not getting the publicity due them. As a matter of fact, Israel is a show-case of both America's generosity and of successful cooperation of U.S. government agencies with the local authorities and private bodies in removing bottlenecks, tiding over shortages, and generally speeding up the country's development.

A proud record of achievements could be displayed both on the economic and on the social level, and if all attempts to that end have failed to make the intended impression this is because of the very manner in which the U.S. aid is administered. Few projects were put up solely and entirely by American resources and know-how, although these have provided vital components for so many fields of national activity that the story of that assistance is indistinguishable from the story of Israel's progress.

The man in the street — and the politician — keep their eyes on the overall sum that Israel gets from the U.S. Treasury: for the current year the amounts contracted are \$62m. (\$3m. in Special Assistance, \$15m. in loans from the Development Loan Fund, and \$44m. in surplus agricultural commodities sold against Israel currency) apart from a portion of the new Eximbank loans for irrigation projects which amounts to \$34m. Altogether, this is almost one-seventh of our total foreign currency income. In actual practice, however, the role of U.S. aid as a generator of domestic funds — "counterpart funds" accumulated from the proceeds of goods acquired by aid dollars — has been of no less importance than the dollar imports themselves.

Essential Food

American assistance did even more to carry development projects (in particular before the advent of German reparations) for the simple reason that initially most of the aid dollars went to enable this country to obtain food, fodder and raw materials for her rapidly increasing population — and only the Eximbank loans were earmarked for specific development projects. Today most of the U.S. aid is instrumental in disposing of agricultural surplus commodities and thus helps the American farmer — by the way, this is what enables us to purchase big quantities of butter, maize and other chick-fodder under this programme, because we were not used to importing these commodities before) but the price paid for these consumer goods in local currency is channelled in large part to the Development Budget, the counterpart funds operating as a lever for encouraging Israel's domestic development. However, the share of capital equipment in the dollar allocation, too, has gradually increased and in the current year it exceeds the sum earmarked for general purposes.

Counterpart Funds

It is against this background that the recent controversy concerning the use of counterpart funds should be considered. There is no doubt that the American products made available have influenced the pattern of production and consumption. The big butter imports as well as the imports of feed grains mentioned above are examples of the adjustments we have to make. To take objection to the fact that aid funds are pegged to a specific list of avail-

able commodities would be not only unrealistic — for much more severe limitations are taken for granted at every trade or barter negotiation — but also foolish, for it is these conditions which prove that America is not just giving away her dollars but doing so for some specific purposes of her own.

Crucial Point

The crucial point is that within the limits set by U.S. legislation the funds must be administered and managed according to economic, not political, principles, and in keeping with the country's specific requirements; and by and large, the administrators of the funds have adhered to these sound axioms. To be sure, opinions have often diverged as to the right economic principle to be applied and the set of priorities to be adopted, and discussions between U.S.O.M. people and Government officials have been going on for years on end — but so have discussions between economists and parties within this country, and what matters is the sound reasoning and good intentions that characterize

these discussions, which lead to an understanding. The U.S. representatives may, of course, have very definite political predilections — which they do — but the fact that the recipient nation's social and economic well-being is the final criterion practically rules out a unilateral decision. The very fact that American aid (in dollars, or pounds, and materials, equipment or know-how) is intertwined in most economic projects executed in Israel — be it industry or farming, or transportation or power — is the best proof that differences of opinion have not prevented close cooperation.

Local Reaction

In retrospect it is sometimes difficult to reconstruct the reasons for some of the passionate clashes of the past. We find it difficult to understand, for instance, why U.S. insistence upon a foreign currency budget based on fixed allocations and regular accountability once raised such a storm in some very high quarters in Jerusalem.

A similar reaction has been provoked by the recent decisions of the American

legislature to introduce a new procedure for one quarter of the counterpart funds generated by the surplus commodities for firms that are partly or wholly under American ownership or may help to market American products (the Cooley Amendment). Again the U.S. has been charged with interference in the domestic affairs of other countries, although one fails to see how that could be the case when the programmes are based upon voluntary applications.

U.S. Needs

There is no doubt that the new policies stem from American needs and reflect American views. They are perhaps least of all adaptable to the special circumstances of Israel — for partnership with America is capital has a different meaning here than elsewhere, and even USOM officials are at a loss to rule whether a kibbutz or a Histadrut concern is or is not a private venture eligible for the new loans. Yet applications for the Cooley Fund credit have been rising five times the amount allocated to Israel, and they are

examined in close collaboration with the Israel Treasury and in the confidence that a common formula will be found in most cases.

As a matter of fact, the trend from State industries to private ventures, or at least to more closely defined responsibility for the individual enterprise, has increasingly been felt in Israel too, although here it stems from independent causes; and American insistence on sound business principles, financial stability, etc. looks much less outlandish to us today than it did several years ago.

On the other hand, the American donors, too, have meanwhile acquired a sound respect for Israel's economic policies and performance; they have realized that this nation's unique history and special circumstances have produced peculiar social forms, and they no longer cherish the hope to transplant their institutions and way of life to this country. Thus — a strange case in the history of world politics — prospects of American-Israel economic cooperation continue to look decidedly idyllic.

Students in US: Their Contribution to Israel

By HENRY STEINBERG

AMERICAN-Israel cooperation has been a dynamic, creative factor in all fields of endeavour. However, the fulfilment of a fond dream, the U.S. aid to Israel, has been the most significant and lasting impact on the evolution of Israel society and on future Israel-Israel relations.

These students also interpret Israel to Americans and to other foreign visitors and they have imbued their message of Jewish pioneering with the universal appeal that all underdeveloped nations undertake their moral and material rebuilding and earn the respect of the world of western civilization through hard work. These Israeli influence thinking Americans because the Israeli is believed to resemble the American in temperament, is alert and pensive with a sense of definite purpose. Even the Asian and African scholars are profoundly impressed with the Israel friendship so as to assess the Israel character and mind accurately.

Raising Standards

Upon their return home, the Israeli graduates of American colleges make important contributions to the welfare of the nation. These are the men and women who helped revolutionize the system of production by introducing standards comparable to those prevalent in the U.S., who have been resisting daily manifestations of a creeping provincialism, who have enhanced respect for the individual and demanded a careful consideration of his predilections. Some people may be critical of such deep appreciation of the amenities of modern life, yet this interest is one of the basic attributes of a good society. If industrial plants in Israel are beginning to employ production engineers, labour psychologists, market analysts they are responding to the exigencies of a climate of opinion fostered in this country by returning graduates.

Most Israeli students in America are concentrated in the large cities of the East Coast and in urban centres such as Chicago and Los Angeles, where work is easiest to find. Israelis cannot study at the university of their choice; they have to go to the college situated in an area most likely to offer employment. Over half of all Israeli students in the

U.S. are graduate students specializing in engineering, science, agriculture, and agriculture. The trip to America is the fulfilment of a fond dream. He is a goggle-eyed freshman or a mature graduate, the Israeli finds in the U.S. a paradise on earth, opportunities for scientific research and social analysis, scholars who ask the pertinent questions about the basic problems and do not regard tentative answers as definitive solutions.

Not only are material conditions extraordinary by comparison but there is an invigorating sense of personal liberty. Wealth permits a wide range of choice, overproduction makes the consumer important, and the opinion that everybody can be a somebody, spelled in the American genetic endowment. In America the Israeli discovers a society that is not geared to generalities and collectivities.

College Life

College life in America is escapist, involves extra-curricular activities, and the Israeli is under constant pressure by Americans and other foreign students to tell about Israel, the Middle East, Judaism, Zionism, the assumption being that only he knows the facts correctly. The question that he is asked compels him to think those issues through which concern his people and there is inevitable soul searching in this mental effort. Christian audiences always want a definition of what a Jew is. The Israeli has to learn much himself in order to justify the expectations placed in him.

In the U.S. Israeli students begin to realize that they are part of a Jewish people and that the State is an essential means of maintaining the pride and self-respect of Jews. Israel youth is looked upon as the bearer of the Jewish cultural heritage. Jewish communities in America are incorporated in another culture but they cherish the values of the Jewish past. Many resultant psychological problems have complicated relations between Israeli students and American Jews, sometimes causing friction, yet the Israeli students have reached the heart and the mind of American Jews, because they alone live a wholly Jewish national life.

The Israeli student has devoted himself enthusiastically

to the task of promoting goodwill towards Israel, and the natural sciences and positive talents have won the attention of all friends and foes alike. During my stay in Berkeley, California, I had the chance to exchange views on Asia, Africa with the Prime Minister of India and Pakistan as well as with diplomats from Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. We used to be invited to every Arab reception and festival in the San Francisco Bay area. Israeli students have done extensive lecturing before Christian, Jewish and Moslem audiences, and have participated regularly in festivals of folk dancing and singing, radio and television programmes, exhibitions of arts and crafts and intramural sports.

It should be pointed out that these valuable projects have been initiated, carried out and financed privately by the students themselves. In addition to unusually heavy loads of courses and to their strenuous efforts at making a living, I remember lecturing before Christian, Jewish and Moslem audiences, and have participated regularly in festivals of folk dancing and singing, radio and television programmes, exhibitions of arts and crafts and intramural sports.

Self-Help

The sad fact is that the Israeli Government has scarcely been interested in its students which publishes an excellent fortnightly of information and advice. Although a great improvement on what existed before, this innovation is only a step in the right direction and falls short of the offices maintained by the embassies of some Asian nations.

Consulate's Work

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Why do they come back home — at least most of them? America has many attractions. There are material comforts, pioneering in science and cultural relations, freedom to pursue the activities of one's choice. Nevertheless, Israelis remain deeply attached to their land and their families and seem eager to return. One should also add that while highly paid Israeli professionals in America are average cogs in a huge machine, these same individuals in Israel are able to enjoy the satisfaction of playing a decisive role in the country's development.

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STREAM OF V.I.P.'s ON VISITS

By MOSHE LEVIN

WHILE relatively few citizens of the U.S. have come to Israel to settle, more have come as guests and visitors than from any other country.

Israel has been a popular hunting ground for American Senators, Congressmen, Governors, Mayors, journalists, artists, University heads and professors, religious pilgrims, judges and representatives of organizations ranging in variety from the Red Cross to the Interfaith Committee for Peace in the Holy Land. These are apart from those persons who have come to Israel to take up diplomatic posts, temporary assignments as experts or as representatives of Jewish, Zionist or Israel Friends organizations.

Just before the onset of election campaigns in the U.S. or immediately after the elections are over, national and local political leaders are often found in Israel. The July 4, 1958, issue of The Jerusalem Post carried the announcement that Mr. Leo Isaacson, American Labour Party Congressman, was in Jerusalem. Arriving a few days before he was the first Congressman to come to Israel following the establishment of the State on May 14. In the past two years alone, 17 Senators and members of the House of Representatives have been here. Their visits are properly reported in their home-town papers, usually accompanied by a picture of them shaking hands with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion. While they tend to make statements, often promises, as they do to their electorates back home.

Mr. Victor Anfuso, Chairman of the Consumer Study Sub-Committee of the House of Representatives Agriculture Committee, proposed that the U.S. make Israel a regional centre of agricultural surplus which could be used in the region in times of emergency.

Mr. Lester Holtzman, New York Congressman, carried through a promise to the gratification of Sheikh Selman el-Husseini, the Negus Beudin chieftain. During a visit he told the sheikh he would send him an American flag which had flown over Washington's Capitol. The pledge was carried out in April, when the flag was delivered by an Embassy official.

Link with Artists

The Mayor of New Orleans, Mr. de Lesseps S. Morrison, "adopted" the Elin Rood artist colony while he was here in May, 1957, and they often receive letters from him.

Since its birth, Israel has had visits from one former Vice-President of the U.S., Mr. Henry Wallace, two Presidential candidates, Mr. Adlai Stevenson and Mr. Norman Thomas (Socialist); and many Presidential "hopefuls" including Mr. Harold Stassen, Senators Paul Douglas, Hubert Humphrey, A. B. "Happy" Chandler, and Representative Joseph Martin (former Speaker of the House of Representatives). The unsuccessful Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, Senator Estes Kefauver, was in Israel for one day in September 1954.

In April 1955, another Presidential "hopeful," Governor G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, brought with him a replica of America's Liberty Bell which he presented to Knesset Speaker Joseph Sprinzak and which was placed in the President's Garden in Jerusalem. The original Liberty Bell is a symbol of American Independence.

The highest-ranking official American to visit Israel was Secretary of State Dulles. He spent a few days here in May 1953. Since then there have been a few Cabinet — and former Cabinet members, the most recent being Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, who crossed Mandelbaum Gate last November with his wife and two daughters. Supreme



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Hans Morgenthau, political scientist, among the University Presidents who visited the country was Dr. Raymond Allen, Chancellor of the University of California (largest in the nation) at Los Angeles.

There were visits from other famous Americans: General Alfred Grunther, who came as President of the American Red Cross; Dr. Ralph Bunche and Dr. Ben Cohen, Under-Secretaries of the United Nations; Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, to produce a film; former Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr.; Prof. William Albright, archaeologist; and the late Gerard Swope, industrialist.

Governor Alberto Roselloni, of the State of Washington, was mistaken by a monk on a visit to Capernaum for Roberto, the Italian film producer. Mr. Joseph P. Vaccarella, Mayor of Mt. Vernon, N.Y., wrote back to his friends after a stay here that one of the outstanding events of his trip was his visit to the circus. He had never been to one before.

Not all American visitors have come or gone away contented friends of Israel, although it is safe to assume that by far the greater percentage have been, and still are, understanding and sympathetic as well as friendly. The journalist Dorothy Thompson hardly changed her anti-Zionist views; but Leonard Rosenwald, of the anti-Zionist American Council for Judaism, told this reporter after a meeting with the Prime Minister before leaving the country: "I think that the American Council will better understand Israel when I have returned and made my report." President Eisenhower's pastor, the Rev. Edward Eliot, Chairman of the National Council of the anti-Zionist American Friends of the Middle East, said in July 1957 that the "Friends" might consider establishing a field office in Israel, but nothing ever came of it.

One prominent American was here on a peace-making mission, but he has never been identified. The mystery man tried to make peace between Israel and Egypt in 1954. Speculation on who he was arose when Premier Ben-Gurion told the Zionist General Council last summer that the head of a great power, who was later identified as President Eisenhower, had sent a personal representative to Egypt and Israel on the mission.

The complete list of great and near-great Americans who have visited Israel since its founding would fill a Who's Who. But it would not include one of the greatest of all living Americans whom Israel history will record as an invaluable friend in the hour of her greatest need. He has been invited many times, but his arrival has been repeatedly postponed. It is safe to say, however, that when former President Harry Truman does come, his welcome will be in the form of a national celebration.

More Journalists

Journalists have outnumbered all other visitors — even Congressmen — coming on specific assignments. Two who have record audiences, Edward R. Murrow and Drew Pearson, have made television films on Israel which have been seen by millions in the U.S.

University professors have lectured to overflowing audiences, particularly from Hebrew University platforms. They include Professors Allan Nevins, and Henry Steele Commager, historians, and

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Mr. Adlai Stevenson entering Israel at Mandelbaum Gate in Jerusalem. He is seen being welcomed by Mr. Roger Tyler, then U.S. Consul-General (right); Mr. S. Ben-Dror, of the Foreign Ministry; and Jerusalem Police Chief Levi Avrahami.

Court Justice William O. Douglas was here in 1948. Another highly-placed visitor was Mr. Maxwell Rabb, Secretary of President Eisenhower's Cabinet, who came for the opening of the Mann Auditorium, Heichal Hatarbut, in Tel Aviv. Here at the same time was the American Ambassador to Greece, Mr. George Allen.

Glamorous Names

If we make an arbitrary list at the 100 most important visitors from the U.S. who came to Israel during the last two years alone, we will also come up with some of the most glamorous names in American arts, letters, science, music, radio, stage, screen and journalism.

They include Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer and his nuclear scientist colleagues who came for the opening of the Nuclear Science Institute at Rehovot. Other scientists from the U.S. included Dr. Selman Waksman, the discoverer of streptomycin, and Nobel Prize Winner Isidor Rabi. Novelists included Leon Uris ("Battle Cry"), whose book on Israel called "Exodus" will be published in September; Herman Wouk ("The Caine Mutiny"); Irving Stone ("Last Days of Pompeii"); and Meyer Levin



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Czech Ingenuity Wins at Brussels

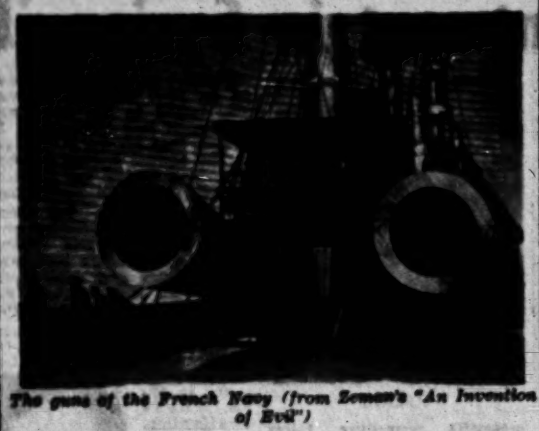
By JOSEPH SEYER

IF the late Mike Todd were still alive, he would have been astonished — and amused — at the Brussels Film Festival, where his "Around the World in Eighty Days" was named one of the best in competition for the Grand Prix.

"An Invention of Evil," a Czech animated production of a little-known Jules Verne novel, "The Steamship," was produced by Karel Zeman, a small, round middle-aged Czech with half-closed eyes and an eternal smile on his face — a typical edition of The Good Soldier Schweik.

According to the French and Belgian press, it was not Todd or Disney who caught the attention of the festival jury. It was the Czech film, which won a prize at the Venice Biennale with his "Journey into Prehistoric Times" (three years ago), and a prize for a 1957 animated film, "The Steamship," in Cannes in 1956. "An Invention of Evil" tells the story of an ingenious scientist, Professor Koch, who is about to invent a new universal fuel and explosive when he is kidnapped by evil-doers who induce him to serve them. However, his assistant succeeds in escaping and warns mankind. While the nations of the world unite against the deadly danger, Koch destroys the rocket cannon already aimed at the approaching ships. A large mushroom cloud covers the scene. Professor Koch is seen, wearing a mask, with Karel Zeman's help.

For sheer delight and enchantment, the film is to be believed. Based on a series of Bennett and Riou sketches illustrating Jules Verne's books, it is done in a rich, technical manner, with animated puppets and live acting with the Riou drawings so as to catch the lyricism and the poetic mood of the science fiction. You will be astonished to see an original Stephenson locomotive crossing a wooden drawbridge, with the driver sitting almost on the rails, smoking an old-fashioned pipe; you will wonder how a man can bicycle his spring machine through rough air and space with the huge airship Albatross that looks like a congress of helicopters. The bottom line is a drowned duck.



The guns of the French Navy (from Zeman's "An Invention of Evil")

The engines in the steamship work like the inside of a wristwatch, a mechanism that has to be wound before it can be used. The rocket cannon is cleaned with a kitchen brush.

The Brussels festival proved that the failure of the Cannes festival was no more accident. If Cannes mirrored the film industry's political and economic crisis, Brussels convinced us that nothing is sincere or truthful in the industry except the festival of its decline. A Russian film won out at Cannes although there was only one Russian on the jury. A Czech film won out at Brussels although there was no Czech and no Russian on the jury. Second best at Cannes was an outsider — Jacques Tati, second best at Brussels was an outsider — Orson Welles. The West will have to do far better if it does not want to be robbed of its markets by the East.

We were not spared a special Israeli disappointment in Brussels either — the performance of Zofor (called Michael in the cast sheet) Shilo of the Chamber Theatre, in the conventional British film "Dunkirk." Shilo was let down by a feeble director (Leslie Norman); his emotional outburst was unconvincing, his foreign accent as a French journalist painful, his overacting too cunningly set against the calm self-confidence of the British.

Film Notes

The film "Dunkirk," produced by Sir Michael Balcan, who has apparently learned nothing and forgotten nothing since the war, rang the death knell of the British documentary style. Bristling with clichés, it tasted like tea out of a hot-water bottle. Had Shilo's performance been a success, it would have been the only light in a dim-witted darkness.

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STAR GAZING

THE sharp-eyed observer may want to know (Mercury) at nightfall on the 18th — not far off to the right of the two-day-old crescent of the moon.

The first heavenly body to appear in the sky is still Jupiter, fairly high in the south-southwest, although its brilliancy has decreased somewhat. It is at last moving away from Aries for good.

Mars, now rising about midnight (11 p.m. by the end of the month) will not come close to this year as it did in 1956, but it will retain the same brilliancy as Jupiter reached in opposition, i.e. about -2.5. Just now Mars' magnitude is -0.3; by the end of the month it will be -1.1. It will be recalled that the ancients classified the stars in six categories of brilliancy, ranging from first for the brightest to six for the least discernible by the unaided sharp eye. Negative numbers were introduced in modern times to render the magnitude of the three brightest planets when they are close enough to us, as was that of Sirius and Canopus.

The results of the observations of Mars that were conducted all over the globe during its closest approach to earth two summers ago have not yet been analyzed, but it seems fairly safe to conclude that Mars' atmosphere does not have enough moisture to maintain even the most rudimentary forms of life.

JOSEF SKORA

Dendal, Ferro in Haifa

TWO great artists, Dendal and Ferro, participate in the "Art of Tomorrow" exhibition at the Haifa Municipal Museum (partly reviewed on Wednesday) with a larger number of works than others. By comparing Dendal's oils of Jerusalem and Eilat with three pictures painted in Italy, we note that he has been influenced by the clarity of the Israeli air: his architectural contours are sharper and the sky, still austere, more blue and more transparent. The impression of his Italian buildings, now transferred to small black figures and clear cut black shadows, has been lost, probably because the houses are smaller and in order to obtain a similar idea in "Eilat," he has to build up an amphitheatre rising to an arch on top. Still, the result is less terrifying.

Ferro's combinations of drawing and gouache are chiefly studies in rhythm, starting from groups of horses ("Trio" and "Horse Race") and leading from



Jewish ceremonial objects in the basement of the Bnei Menashe National Museum, some of which will again be brought to light in an exhibition titled TWO THOUSAND YEARS OF JEWISH ART opening at the Museum this week. The objects on view represent a very small portion of the Jewish ceremonial art pieces in the collection, the largest and most important in the world.

No specific Jewish style emerged during the thousands of years of creativity devoted to the advancement of synagogues and ritual ceremonial objects. From the destruction of the Second Temple to the present day, the art forms manifested themselves in the local idiosyncrasies of each diaspora community. The objects exhibited — from Europe and Asia, from the beginning of this era to the 19th century — can be called Jewish because they were either made specifically for Jewish use or modified by Jews for their ceremonial and synagogal purposes. Their beauty cannot be judged according to generally accepted canons. They were made with love and freedom by generations of Jewish families and communities as tangible signs of their intimacy with tradition. Their aesthetic values rest in their craftsmanship, the naive and simple attempts to make the holiday, Sabbath and wedding objects of the Jewish tradition more beautiful.



A group of people dancing at a festival.

Dance Festival Next Week

A SETTLEMENT of 600 is expected to play host to 60,000 visitors on Tuesday and Thursday next week when the Fourth Israel Folk Dance Festival takes place at the natural amphitheatre of Kibbutz Dalia in the hills of Ephraim.

The first efforts at organizing the many-sided dance material that accumulated in Jewish settlements in this country during their 40 years of existence were sporadic. The turning point came in 1944, when 14 folk dance groups gathered at Dalia, a five-year-old settlement on hills, stony land.

Taken up with clearing tons of stones, planting fruit trees and developing pastures (the kibbutz now also has two factories, for water meters and for detergent), to round out the income the settlers found time for musical activities and education, too. Dalia was the first kibbutz to found a musical centre, Beit Miriam.

After the first festival, folk dance groups by the hundreds were founded in towns and villages. There are 27 folk dance groups created; a new style of festive garments was fashioned around them. They became more original, more

native to Israel. The Cultural Centre of the Histadrut guided the movement, publishing a new score and choreography. Gurit Kadman and Gertrude Kraus were two outstanding personalities among the many who led to new achievements in the field.

The second Dalia Festival, in 1947, gathered 25,000 spectators; the third and last in 1951, some 50,000. The inception of the State and the influx of the last few years with gathering of the tribes infused the last festival with additional vitality and colour. Each community contributing its style, a new synthesis grew out of this blend of Middle Eastern and East European influences. Next week's festival, featuring 35 selected groups under the stage direction of Shulamit Bar Dor and the musical direction of composer, Shlomo Yofe, is expected to give it due expression.

BRIDGE

A GAMBIT

By JERUSALEMITE

THE king of spades to the first trick West proceeded to count out declarer's hand as consisting of six hearts and three clubs; East's drop of the spade was so intimate that South held three lower ranking spades, leaving him with but a singleton diamond.

Realizing that the king of diamonds could not be counted upon as a winner, West found himself confronted with a clear-cut problem. If he elected to make both his trump tricks, he would be held to but one spade; on the other hand, if he led a trump, this would reduce dummy's trump holding to one, and he would only trade a trump winner for a spade.

After this thorough analysis West found a solution to his problem: he played the king of hearts to the second trick of the game!

Now South was helpless. If he next ruffed a spade with dummy's queen, he would have to lose two trumps and another spade yet; he therefore tried to run dummy's clubs for discards. But West ruffed the third round (that is before South had his first chance to discard) and a spade ruff removed dummy's queen of trumps. Black in dummy declared tried another club; but East correctly stopped in with his low trump, and South was unable to avoid the loss of his remaining spade.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS — 1. Discovered; 2. Discovered; 3. Discovered; 4. Discovered; 5. Discovered; 6. Discovered; 7. Discovered; 8. Discovered; 9. Discovered; 10. Discovered; 11. Discovered; 12. Discovered; 13. Discovered; 14. Discovered; 15. Discovered; 16. Discovered; 17. Discovered; 18. Discovered; 19. Discovered; 20. Discovered; 21. Discovered; 22. Discovered; 23. Discovered; 24. Discovered; 25. Discovered; 26. Discovered; 27. Discovered; 28. Discovered; 29. Discovered; 30. Discovered; 31. Discovered; 32. Discovered; 33. Discovered; 34. Discovered; 35. Discovered; 36. Discovered; 37. Discovered; 38. Discovered; 39. Discovered; 40. Discovered; 41. Discovered; 42. Discovered; 43. Discovered; 44. Discovered; 45. Discovered; 46. Discovered; 47. Discovered; 48. Discovered; 49. Discovered; 50. Discovered; 51. Discovered; 52. Discovered; 53. Discovered; 54. Discovered; 55. Discovered; 56. Discovered; 57. Discovered; 58. Discovered; 59. Discovered; 60. Discovered; 61. Discovered; 62. Discovered; 63. 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